

Your Most Valuable Asset  
is your eyesight.  
See that it is kept on the  
CREDIT SIDE IN YOUR  
LEDGER OF HEALTH  
Accurate glasses will keep  
your eyes fit for the daily  
strain of business.  
**N. LAZARUS**  
OPHTHALMIC OPTICIAN.  
25, Queen's Road Central, Hongkong

# The China Mail.

ESTABLISHED 1845

October 29, 1920, Temperature 71.

Barometer 30.01

Rainfall 0.00 inch.

Humidity 77.

October 29, 1919, Temperature 72



No. 18,095.

六拜禮

號三十月十年十二百九千一英

HONGKONG, SATURDAY, OCTOBER 30, 1920.

日九十月九年庚戌

PRICE \$3.00 Per Month

## BUSINESS NOTICES

### IDEAL BEVERAGES

**Watson's DRY GINGER ALE**  
There is something quite unique about its "dryness" Most refreshing and invigorating.

**Watson's PYERIS**  
Sparkling Mineral Table Water. Healthful and refreshing. Blends excellently with Whisky.

**Watson's FORMAZONE**  
Refreshing, invigorating and stimulating. The temperance Champagne. An ideal beverage for tennis parties.

**A. S. WATSON & CO., LTD.,**  
AERATED WATER MANUFACTURERS.  
TELEPHONE 426.

### DRAGON MOTOR CAR CO.

(THE EUROPEAN GARAGE)  
Motor Cars for Sale and Hire.  
Garages at  
24, Des Voeux Road. 26, Nathan Road, Kowloon.  
Tels. 432 & 3562.

THE MOTOR UNION INSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.  
AND  
THE UNITED BRITISH INSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.  
FIRE, MARINE, LIFE and MOTOR ACCIDENT.  
For Rates and Particulars apply to the General Agents  
UNION TRADING CO., Prince's Building.

### BANQUE INDUSTRIELLE DE CHINE

(A FRENCH BANK)  
Capital Paid-up and Surplus ... Fcs. 105,000,000.00  
The organisation of the Bank enables it to open  
CURRENT ACCOUNTS, SAVING ACCOUNTS  
and to accept FIXED DEPOSITS in local currency and  
ANY FOREIGN CURRENCY.  
These accounts and deposits may be converted  
AT ANY TIME without ANY CHARGE in ANY  
OTHER CURRENCY.  
Apply for terms and particulars  
**BANQUE INDUSTRIELLE DE CHINE,**  
(HONGKONG BRANCH)  
Queen's Building, 5, Chater Road.

### YEE SANG FAT CO.

Just Arrived  
THE NEWEST OF THE NEW  
**MILLINERY**  
Fine Felt - -  
Assorted Colours  
Smart Trimmed.  
PRICE - \$3.50 up.

**Disa Bros**  
ALEXANDRA BUILDING, HONGKONG. TEL. No. 2843.

**DONNELLY & WHYTE.**  
WINE MERCHANTS.  
Tel. 638. 201 638.

## THE DOLLAR.

To-day's closing rate 3/10 1/2  
To-day's opening rate 3/10 1/2

## EARLIER TELEGRAMS.

(Reuter's Service to the China Mail.)

### UNITED STATES TRADE.

WASHINGTON, October 28th.  
The exports of the United States for September were valued at \$608,000,000, including \$17,000,000 worth of gold and \$7,000,000 worth of silver.  
The imports were of the value of \$603,000,000, including \$39,000,000 worth of gold and \$7,000,000 worth of silver.

### DEATH OF MR. MCSWINEY.

New York, October 28th.  
The death of Mr. MacSwiney has greatly excited the Irish. Monster meetings of protest are being arranged.  
Mayor Hylan, who is an Irishman, has ordered the American flag at the City Hall to be half-masted.

### MR. GANDHI'S LATEST MOVE.

SINGA, October 28th.  
Mr. Gandhi's latest effort in the non-cooperation movement is the advocacy of celibacy. He appeals for the cessation of all additions to the population until India becomes a free nation.

### JAPANESE IN NORTHERN ONTARIO.

LONDON, October 28th.  
The Times Toronto says: "It is stated here that the Japanese are planning pioneer settlements in Northern Ontario, which a prominent Japanese, formerly connected with the Japanese Legion in America, is now visiting. He has refused to answer questions whether he acting for Japanese colonization companies, such as have established settlements in Brazil and Mexico."

The Toronto Globe vigorously protests against the general admission of Asiatic immigrants, and says that there are enough Oriental families on the Pacific slope at present to produce a population of over 2,000,000 within a century at the present rate of increase and that the Yellow Peril is enough without adding thereto indefinitely by the introduction of Chinese farm labourers in Winnipeg.  
The Tribune draws attention to the apparent determination of the Japanese to establish settlements on the Pacific coast of Canada and the United States, and says that Japan's urgent insistence upon the right to send her people where she pleases is a policy full of danger. It is probably time to ask Japan whether the reason for this is that the elder statesmen are convinced that Japan can retain her medieval absolutism only by invading lands where the way has been made smooth for the Japanese who have not yet acquired the pioneer spirit of the times.

### CHAMBER OF COMMERCE IMPORTS-PRICES.

COTTON PIECE GOODS AND FANCY COTTON GOODS.

With the fall of Manchow the political situation looks more hopeful. The market can only be described as stagnant, and until a definite settlement has been arrived at, it will be impossible to give any indication as to the future.

Cotton was quoted at 16.20 on the 19th instant, and advanced to 16.81 the following day.

The Manchester market remains inactive.

Cotton Yarn.—Stocks in dealers' hands having run to a very low ebb, they were compelled to buy very moderate quantities for those consuming centres that are not very much affected by political troubles. Values do not show much change on the 19th instant, and advanced to 16.81 the following day.

Raw Cottons.—No business has been done and values are nominally unaltered as follows:—Indian descriptions \$30/33, Chinese descriptions \$34/42, per picul.

Metals.—Business remains at a standstill, and there is no likelihood of any revival until conditions become normal again in Canton and the neighbouring provinces.

Flour Market Report.—Stock: About 220,000 sacks. Quotations: American Patent \$4.80 per sack; American Cur. off. \$3.30 per sack; American Straight \$3.30 per sack.

## CORRESPONDENCE.

THAT "SCRAP-OF PAPER."

(To the Editor of the "China Mail.")

Sir.—The publication of the "Scrap of Paper" gives rise to the question of the manner in which the Companies entered into the Agreement.

It must be conceded that they could have only had one of the two following ideas when agreeing to it:—  
1. They entered into it with a perfectly genuine intention to abide by it in the spirit in which it was planned, or  
2. They deliberately signed it in the full knowledge of the ambiguity of the word "may" and with the intention of availing themselves of it at the most favourable opportunity.

In the first case they adopted the line of conduct that has always been expected of them and which expectation has not been disappointed up to the present.

In the second case their action was so despicably mean that no public comment can be sufficiently caustic.

In either case the position is the same, their pledged word has been denied in one part of an agreement and the question naturally follows:—  
What is the next clause they will try to evade.

"Ab uno disce omnes" (2) Yours, &c.,

ENQUIRER.

## WOMEN COPY WRITERS.

A FASCINATING OCCUPATION.

THE CONCOCTION OF ADVERTISEMENTS.

A woman copy-writer is not someone who copies out correspondence, but what she does is to follow the fascinating occupation of writing advertisements.  
A copy-writer is a salesman not by word of mouth, not by showing the actual goods, but by the power of the pen.

The artist supplies the illustration (if any) of an advertisement. The lay-out man arranges the display, but it is the copy-writer who supplies the headline that attracts and the few well-chosen words that convince the reader of the necessity of purchasing the article advertised.

Glance through any daily paper or weekly magazine and you will be struck by the fascinating variety of the copy-writer's work.

Every advertisement is different. Each one is written from the standpoint of the type of person to whom the article in question most appeals.

Behind the apparently simple words lie the knowledge of human nature, the sound reason for purchase, the brief convincing argument that secures the desired big sale of the articles advertised.

The qualifications needed to become a successful copy-writer are neither numerous nor difficult.

A good education is essential, together with a certain facility for verbal expression. In addition, common sense, enthusiasm, and the power to find selling arguments are the initial qualities that will eventually lead intelligent girls or women to become successful copy-writers.

Besides being more interesting than a clerical career advertisement writing is also more lucrative. Five, seven or even ten pounds per week are not unusual salaries for a copy writer of proven skill, while promising beginners are rewarded with three or four pounds a week.

The numerous advertising agencies and big stores in both London and the provinces provide plenty of opportunities for promotion and experience, while the profession as a whole remains particularly uncrowded.

Women who are not versatile should specialise in writing drapery advertisements, but naturally the biggest salaries go to those who can write equally well on anything from a two penny soap to propaganda for a co-operative society.

A start can be made in two ways: Either by taking a postal course on advertisement writing, or by apprenticing oneself to a good firm for a few months. The first method should give sufficient knowledge to obtain a post as beginner, while the apprenticeship should teach one enough technique to obtain quite a good post at the end of the agreed time.

Ambitious girls who seek interesting careers with a big future would be wise to consider the attractive possibilities offered by advertisement writing.

## JAPANESE AMBASSADOR.

BARON MATSUI DEPARTS.

SHORT STAY IN HONGKONG.

Among the passengers on the s.s. "Kamo Maru," which arrived yesterday afternoon and departed this morning at 11 o'clock for Yokohama, were Baron Katsuhiko Matsui, former Japanese Ambassador to France, accompanied by Baroness Matsui and their two children.

Baron Matsui and his family were the guests ashore of Mr. S. Yasuda, manager of the Nippon Yusen Kaisha. A reception was held for Baron Matsui last night at the residence of Mr. Yasuda. It was attended by Mr. G. Omeri, Acting Consul General for Japan, and many Japanese residents of Hongkong.

Baron Matsui received other Japanese residents this morning on the ship, just before sailing. His two children were taken on a sight-seeing expedition to the Peak.

Baron Matsui has held many important positions in the diplomatic service. He was appointed Ambassador to France in 1915, succeeding Count Ishii, who, in turn, having been re-appointed Ambassador, has succeeded him at the post. Baron Matsui received his title of Baron in recognition of his work at the Peace Conference.

Prior to his appointment in 1915 as Ambassador, Baron Matsui was Japanese Vice Minister for Foreign Affairs. In 1908 he was Counsellor and Attaché to the Japanese Embassy in Washington. He had previously been attached to the Japanese Embassy in Paris, the Japanese Legation in Peking, and had served as First Secretary of the Japanese Embassy in London.  
Another passenger on the "Kamo Maru" was Mr. S. Imai, who was Japanese Consul General in Hongkong four years ago. He is returning to Japan from Italy with the remains of his daughter, who died there.

## CINEMAS IN CHURCH.

PICTORIAL BIBLE STORIES.

THE STORY OF JONAH FILMED.

New York.—An organisation of Church and business men has been formed, under the name of the International Church Film Corporation, to popularise churchgoing on Sunday afternoon and evening by displaying moving picture dramas and comedies based on stories taken from the Bible. The organisation believes that the cinema has been neglected as an instrument of Biblical instruction, and it plans to invite prominent churchmen to write scenarios thrillingly depicting Bible stories. The first picture to be released will be a six-reel thriller depicting Jonah in the act of casting himself into the sea, his subsequent rescue by the kindly whale, and the "close-up" of the whale's interior, showing Jonah's deportment immediately after the providential act.

Mr. R. H. Ferguson, proprietor of the firm of Messrs. A. M. and J. Ferguson and late Editor of the Ceylon Observer severed his connection with the paper on October 11.

Two pictures of the surrender of the German Fleet are being exhibited in the window of Messrs. Whiteway Laidlaw and Co. They are reproductions of paintings by Sir John Lavery, A.R.A. Orders may be booked with the firm.

The fifteenth international congress against alcoholism at which 20 nations were represented opened at Washington amid scenes of enthusiasm. All seemed to agree it would be fifty years before the world became dry. Anglo-Saxons favoured legislative action. Latin representatives urging that the peoples should be educated to a gradual acceptance of the idea.

## DIPHTHERIA—HOW IT MAY BE AVOIDED.

DIPHTHERIA is usually contracted when the child has a cold. The cold prepares the child's system for the receipt of and the onset of the diphtheria. When there are cases of diphtheria in the neighbourhood children that have colds should be kept at home and off the street until recovered. Give them Chamberlain's Cough Remedy and they will not have to remain at home long. It also cleans out the culture bed, which forms in a child's throat when it has a cold, and minimises the risk of contracting infectious diseases. For sale by all Chemists and Dispensaries.

## BUSINESS NOTICES

### J. T. SHAW

Tel. 692

### NEW SEASON'S STOCK

OF  
**DENTS GLOVES**

— JUST RECEIVED —

IN NATURAL CHAMOIS  
GREY DOESKIN  
TAN CAPE

— LINED AND UNLINED —

— MOTOR GAUNTLETS —  
SPECIALIST IN MEN'S WEAR  
NEXT DOOR HONGKONG HOTEL.

WE NOW HAVE LARGE SUPPLIES OF  
**BEEBLE VIRUS.**

HARMLESS TO DOMESTIC ANIMALS, SAFE AND  
CLEANLY TO USE, BUT MOST EFFECTIVE IN THE  
**EXTERMINATION OF COCKROACHES.**

OBTAINABLE FROM  
**THE PHARMACY**  
345. FLETCHER & CO. 22, QUEEN'S ROAD. 346.

### J. ULLMANN & Co.

French Firm, Established 1860.

Quality, Variety, Perfection.

### THE GENERAL ELECTRIC CO. OF CHINA LTD.

**HEATING APPARATUS**  
KETTLES, IRONS, HOT PLATES,  
COFFEE PERCOLATORS, SAUCE PANS.  
A LARGE SELECTION. MODERATE PRICES.  
QUEEN'S BUILDINGS. TEL. 518. HONGKONG.

### CAPE WINES.

**CLARET**  
**DRACKENSTEIN** (Hock Style)  
**SAVIGNON BLANC** (Hock Style)  
**CALDBECK, MACGREGOR & CO., LD.**  
15, QUEEN'S ROAD CENTRAL. TEL. 75.

**HANDLEY PAGE**  
MULTIPLE ENGINED BIPLANES  
**HANDLEY PAGE LTD.**  
Orickwood, London, N.W. 2.

Sole Agents for China:  
**PEKING SYNDICATE LTD.**

Sub-Agents for Hongkong and South China:  
**W. R. LOXLEY & CO.**



**LAMMERT BROS.**AUCTIONEERS, APPRAISERS  
AND SURVEYORS.**Public Auctions****PUBLIC AUCTION**  
of the  
**VALUABLE LEASEHOLD**  
**PROPERTY**Sited at  
Hollywood Road, Hongkong, and  
registered in the Land Office as  
Remaining Portion of Inland Lot No.  
702 and the Building thereon—known  
as No. 233 Hollywood Road to be  
sold by order of the Mortgagees by  
Public Auction,

on

**TUESDAY,**

the 9th November, 1920,

at 3 p.m., by

Messrs. LAMMERT BROS.,

Auctioneers,

at their Auction Rooms

in Duddell Street.

The property consists of—  
All that equal undivided half share  
of and in all "Lot piece or parcel of  
ground" registered in the Land Office  
as the R.P. of Inland Lot No. 702  
together with the building thereon  
known as 233, Hollywood Road held  
for the term of 999 years from the  
29th June, 1861 under a Crown Lease  
dated the 25th January, 1863 and  
made between Queen Victoria of the  
one part and Chan A Kum of the  
other part.

Area—1402 sq. feet or thereabouts.

Crown Rent—\$15.50.

Particulars and conditions of sale

may be had from:

The Mortgagees' Solicitors,

Messrs. LO &amp; LO,

Alexandra Buildings,

Des Voeux Road,

Or from

Messrs. LAMMERT BROS.,

The Auctioneers.

**FOR SALE****MILNER'S SAFES**

Apply to

LAMMERT BROS.,

Duddell Street.

**JUST ARRIVED**

A Choice Assortment of

**AMERICAN CHOCOLATES.****THE BRITISH AMERICAN****CANDY STORE.**

15, Pottinger Street.

**MUMEYA**

Japanese Photographers.

We have removed our Premises to

No. 364, Queen's Road, C.

Sitting hours from 9 a.m. to 9 p.m.

Passport photos finished

in one hour.

**INSTANTANEOUS WATER****HEATERS**

For Gas and Oil.

Unlimited Hot Water.

**C.E. WARREN & CO., LTD.**

No. 31 &amp; 32 Des Voeux Road Central.

Established 1900

**THE CLEANING OF****SUMMER FROCKS**

is an important matter and

we make a speciality of

"refinishing" light Frocks

and Costumes so that they

keep clean longer than

when treated by ordinary

methods.

Our processes are thorough and

reliable. Our facilities and re-

sources enable us to carry out all

work quickly and our charges are

really reasonable.

Write for Price List and See!

The Diamond Dyeing and

Drycleaning Co.

Agent

**CASSEM AHMED.**

General Dryer

23 &amp; 24, Wellington Street,

Kowloon, 25, Nathan Road, Kowloon.

Phone 1462.

**INTIMATIONS****YOU CANNOT AFFORD TO**  
**BE WITHOUT THEM.**JUST received a large Consignment  
of (1) LACTOGEN the most digestive  
food for infants which keeps good in  
quality during hot weather (2) LAC-  
TOSE (Milk Sugar) for sweetening the  
foods of infants and (3) DETERGENT  
(MILFORD-MCGRATH FLUID INSEC-  
TICIDE the Best Fluid for destroying  
Flies, Mosquitoes, Bugs, Flies and all  
other Insect Pests in Summer days, and  
(4) JOHN CABILL'S GOLDEN  
FLEECE, MAGIC and CINDERELLA  
SOAPS for keeping everything clean in  
Houses.PRICES are Very Moderate. In-  
spection and Enquiries are cordially  
invited.**SHIU FUNG TAI & CO.,**

Sole Agents for Hongkong and South China.

Nos. 47 &amp; 48, Connaught Road Central, Hongkong.

Telephone Nos. 1229.

理代泰豐

**FOR SALE****ONE & ALL**  
**FERTILISER**for  
General Garden Purposes,  
at 75 cents per Tin.**GRACA & CO.,**

DEALERS IN GARDEN SEEDS, TOYS,

POSTAGE STAMPS, POSTCARDS, &amp;c.

No. 10, Wyndham Street,

P.O. Box 620. Hongkong.

**JAPANESE MAKERS.**

Every kind of Footwear.

**MADE****TO****ORDER****CHERRY & CO.,**

PEDDER STREET,

Opposite Hongkong Hotel

Telephone No. 491.

Hongkong, March 30, 1914.

**MASSAGE HALL**

Graduate from Nippon Massage School.

Miss HAN INOUECHI

Phone No. 1264.

25, Stanley Street,

1st Floor.

**THE NEW FRENCH REMEDY****THERAPION NO. 1****THERAPION NO. 2****THERAPION NO. 3**

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**Dr. J. Collis Browne's****Chlorodyne**

THE ORIGINAL AND ONLY GENUINE.

The Best Remedy known for  
**COUGHS, COLDS,**  
**ASTHMA,**  
**BRONCHITIS.**Also like a charm in  
**DIARRHEA, DYSENTERY, and CHOLERA.**  
Chlorodyne is a liquid taken in drops, graduated according to the malady. It invariably  
relieves pain of whatever kind; creates a calm refreshing sleep; allays irritation  
of the nervous system when all other remedies fail; leaves no bad effects;  
and can be taken when no other medicine can be tolerated.

CONVINCING MEDICAL TESTIMONY WITH EACH BOTTLE.

New Course without the usual Dr. J. Collis Browne's Chlorodyne on the Stomach.

Sole by all Chemists. Prices in England. 1/11, 2/9, 4/6.

The Most valuable Remedy ever discovered.  
Effectively cures short all attacks of SPASMS.  
Checks and arrests those for other fatal diseases—  
**FEVER, CROUP, AGUE.**The only Palliative in  
**NEURALGIA, GOUT,**  
**RHEUMATISM, TOOTHACHE.****C&B TABLE DELICACIES**

NOTHING FINER - BOTTLED OR CANNED.

The first requisites with **CROSSE & BLACKWELL**  
Delicacies are *Quality, Purity and Freshness.*

30 Varieties of SOUPS. 15 Varieties of POTTED MEATS.

OXFORD SAUSAGES, OATMEAL, OILS, VINEGAR &amp; TINNED FISH.

**CROSSE & BLACKWELL** (Ld.)

Agents for London &amp; Foreign Mercantile Societies



BY APPOINTMENT

**HELIGOLAND.**

VANISHING FORTIFICATION.

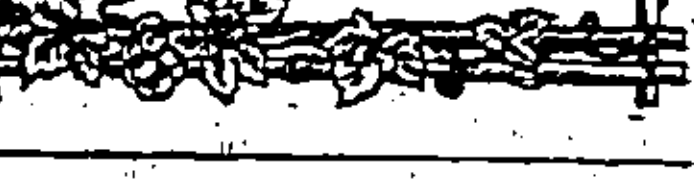
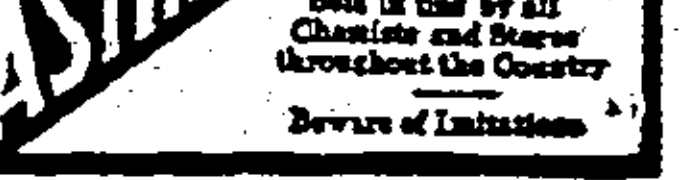
DEMOLITION OF THE MIGHTY

FORTRESS.

Heligoland is now in the melting-  
pot, and visitors on Sunday may see  
the vanishing fortifications."If Heligoland is not already quite  
useless as a fortress, at any rate its  
teeth have been drawn," says the  
Telegraph Hamburg correspondent."It is almost a pity that its fortifica-  
tions could not have been preserved  
as a curiosity of misapplied labour."They were a model of that Grundlich-  
keit with which the Germans did the  
wrong thing. The constructors of the  
latter works seem to have taken a  
bathe as their model. In fact, they  
transformed Heligoland into some-  
thing very like a stationary ship of  
war."From one end to the other the  
island, which is little more than a  
mile long and only about one-fifth of  
a square mile in area, was tunnelled  
and honeycombed with subterranean  
chambers. In these there was accom-  
modation for everyone, and every-  
thing needed to fight the fortress—  
living apartments for officers and men,  
hospitals, engine-rooms, and store-  
houses.""Shortage of special apparatus, and  
the necessity for caution in the use of  
high explosives are retarding factors  
in demolition.""Though something like 10,000  
tons of steel work has to be picked to  
pieces, this is a joke in comparison  
with the breaking up of the concrete.  
Of this substance, which is reinforced  
with iron rods as thick as your finger,  
the tunnels and pits on the island  
contain 146,000 cubic yards, while a  
further 400,000 cubic yards were used  
for the construction of the war har-  
bour, quays, and other works on the  
beach level.""The demolition has been put out  
to contract with German firms, which  
receive for it a 15 per cent. addition  
to their wages bill. In the dissection  
of the guns and armour plates a new  
hydrogen process is being em-  
ployed. It is, I am told, a German  
invention, and was first put into prac-  
tice only a few months ago. The  
flame by which the cutting is done is  
so hot that it bites its way through to  
the centre of the breach of a 12-in.  
gun in about a minute. Under the  
influence of the high temperature the  
rings of which the barrel is built-up  
become detached from one another,  
so that the space between them is  
clearly visible.""By this process the armour plates  
of the turrets and cupolas are being  
cut up into practicable sections and the  
guns into lengths of three or four feet  
each. With steel at its present price  
the debris will realise a large sum,  
though the cost of transport to the  
mainland will be heavy. At the time  
of my visit seven of the big howitzers  
and the southern battery of twelve-  
inchers had been destroyed. Apart  
from the breech blocks, which had  
been removed, the big guns at the  
other end of the island were intact,  
but the greater part of the turrets had  
been taken to pieces.""To get rid of the concrete will be  
a much more delicate operation. Un-  
less the blasting is done with small  
charges and great care, it may literally  
destroy Heligoland, for the works are  
like a net spread over the whole of  
the island. Except for the disengage-**THE WAGE QUESTION.**

PAYMENT BY FAMILY.

A COLONIAL EXPERIMENT.

Most of those who have discussed  
the wage question seem half conscious  
of the weak point in our system, but  
they accept it as inevitable because,  
as the Dockers' Report remarks, to  
pay married men more than single  
ones would be impracticable, since  
the cheaper labour would have the  
better chance of the job." But is it  
really impracticable, asks a correspon-  
dent writing to the Times. The late  
Premier of New South Wales, Mr.  
Holman, is responsible for the first  
legislative attempt to find an answer,  
and though his "Maintenance of  
Children Bill" is not yet law, having  
passed the Legislative Assembly, but  
not the Legislative Council, it is well  
worth close study: The problem in  
New South Wales arose in this way.  
Under previous legislation the Board  
of Trade is obliged to declare annu-  
ally the minimum wage, on the basis  
for males, of the current cost of living  
in the five-member family. The  
State Arbitration Court then fixes the  
actual wages for each industry under  
its jurisdiction on the basis of this  
declaration. The basic rate first fixed  
was £3. The following year it rose  
to £3 17s., involving an estimated  
additional cost of 12 to 14 millions  
per annum. This, it was calculated  
would involve an additional further  
rise in the cost of living of 20 per  
cent. Finding themselves faced with  
an interminable "race between wages  
and prices," and with a paralysis of  
industry besides, the Government set  
its statisticians to work to devise a  
plan of grading wages according to  
family needs, without giving the em-  
ployers an inducement to prefer single  
men. The solution adopted in the  
Bill is as follows:—The basic wage  
for males is henceforth to be based on  
the needs of husband and wife, this  
to be paid to married and single alike.  
The needs of the children are other-  
wise provided for. Each year the  
Board of Trade must determine the  
minimum cost of maintaining a child,  
and also the actual number of child-  
ren (boys up to 14 and girls up to 15)  
of all employees. The total sum re-  
quired having thus been ascertained,  
every employer is required to pay his  
share of it, calculated on the total  
number of his men employees married  
and single, into a State Fund, called  
the Children's Fund. This is shared  
out among the employees according to  
the number of their children, but is  
paid, not to the father, but to the  
mother of the children."By this simple, bold expedient:  
(a) the maintenance of a decent  
standard of life is secured to all male  
workers, and their families;  
(b) the money required for the  
maintenance of children is paid to the  
person actually responsible for their  
care;  
(c) industry is relieved of the bur-  
den of paying a family wage to single  
men, and a higher standard of family  
maintenance is thereby made possible."ment of metal work, the concrete has  
as yet hardly been touched."The tumulus, of the great world  
seem far away beyond the green seas  
which encircle the rock, and there are  
tennis, occasional cricket, bathing,  
boating, and fishing to while away the  
leisure hours."**Health and**  
**Happiness.**There is no simpler or more  
natural remedy for the main-  
tenance of good health and  
buoyant cheerfulness than the  
daily glass of water  
with a dash of**ENO'S**  
**FRUIT SALT**Sparkling, refreshing,  
cleansing—every glass of  
ENO'S bubbles over with life,  
health and happiness.SOLD THROUGHOUT THE WORLD.  
Prepared only by J. C. ENO, Ltd.,  
"Fruit Salt" Works, London, Eng.**HIMROD'S**  
**CURE for**  
**ASTHMA**Over 30 years ago the late Lord  
Bessborough, who had been afflicted  
for many years with  
asthma, and every year brought  
him nearer to the grave,  
was cured by  
HIMROD'S  
CURE for  
ASTHMA.PAINED FOR 40 YEARS.  
He is now by all  
doctors and those  
throughout the Country  
known as the  
Blessed of Lungs.**Security**

STEEL

**OFFICE FURNITURE**

Vertical Bill Files

" Legal "

" Letter "

" Document Files "

Vertical Combination  
Cabinets

Transfer Cases

Card Drawers

Sectional Cabinets

Waste Paper Baskets

**MUSTARD & COMPANY**

17, Connaught Road Central,

Telephone No. 1188.

**CHILDREN'S COLDS.**WHY let the children rack their little  
bodies in such a distressing  
manner when you can so easily cure  
their colds with a bottle of Chamber-  
lain's Cough Remedy?—Available by all  
Chemists and Storekeepers.**NOTICES.****G. FALCONER & CO., LTD.****WATCHMAKERS & JEWELLERS.****Hotel Mansions**Agents for:—ADMIRALTY CHARTS,  
ROSS'S BINOCULARS and TELESCOPES,  
KELVIN'S NAUTICAL INSTRUMENTS,  
BENSON'S ENGLISH WATCHES,  
ENGLISH SILVERWARE, direct from Manufacturers,  
High Class English Jewellery.**BATH TUBS.**

Sanitary Goods,

Bathroom Fittings

AND ALL KINDS OF

Glass and Mirrors.

**LYSON COMPANY.**

Tel. No. 2



# **Hughes & Hough** AUCTIONEERS TO THE GOVERNMENT.

General Auctioneers  
Shares, Coal and General  
Produce, Groceries and  
Commission Agents.

**PROPRIETORS**  
"To-Kwa-Wan" Coal Storage.

Order sent  
Bentley's  
A. & C. 4th & 10th Editions.  
A 1 Telegraphic Code.

Telegraphic Address  
"HUGHES & HOUGH"  
HONGKONG.  
**PUBLIC AUCTIONS**

THE Undersigned have received instructions to sell by Public Auction, (for account of the concerned), on

**TUESDAY,**

November 2, 1920, commencing at 2.30 p.m., at their Sales Rooms, No. 8, Des Voeux Road, Corner of Ice House Street.

**WHITE GOODS, &c., &c.**

Comprising:—

Pillow Cases, Quilts, Turkish Towels, Bath Towels, Bath Sheets, Double Bed Sheets, Drawnwork Bedspreads, Table Covers, Crocheted and Drawnwork Dotted, Table Cloths, Linen Damask Serviettes.

Also

A few lots of Kit Bags, Suit Cases, and Attache Cases, etc.

**HUGHES & HOUGH,**  
Auctioneers.  
Hongkong, October 27, 1920.

(For account of the concerned), on

**TUESDAY,**

November 2, 1920, commencing at 2.30 p.m., at their Sales Rooms, No. 8, Des Voeux Road, Corner of Ice House Street.

**TEAKWOOD AND BLACKWOOD FURNITURE, BRASS AND TEAKWOOD TWIN BEDSTADS AND BRASS-MOUNTED BEDSTEADS, CARPETS, &c., &c., &c.**

comprising:—

Chesterfield Sofas, Arm-chairs (new), Folding Card and Occasional Tables, One Upholstered Suite, Bedroom Furniture, comprising Teakwood Twin Bedsteads, large and small Wardrobes, Dressing Tables, and Chairs, Washstands, &c. (fumed Teakwood), Sideboards, Dinner Wagons, Extension Dining Tables, and Chairs, &c., Dinner Services, Crockery, and Glass Ware, Cooking Stoves, Cutlery, &c., Bath Room Utensils, Electro-Plated Ware, Electric Reading Lamps, Teakwood Screens, Sandal Blackwood Furniture, Side Tables, Chairs, Cabinets, Pictures, &c.

Also

One American Ice Chest, 1 Piano in good condition, several lots of Tennis Balls, One Voiglander quarter plate focal plane Camera with Dynar Lens F. 6 Anastigmat, with 4 Slides in Leather Case complete.

(Full Particulars from Catalogue).  
Terms:—Cash.

**HUGHES & HOUGH,**  
Auctioneers.  
Hongkong, October 27, 1920.

(For account of the concerned), on

**THURSDAY,**

November 4, 1920, at 10.30 a.m., at their Sales Rooms, No. 8, Des Voeux Road, Corner of Ice House Street.

**Several Lots of Valuable Curios, &c.**

Comprising:—

Oil Paintings, Old Cloisonne Vases and Inlaid boxes, Bronze Vases and Figures, Old Keweenaw Lacquered Boxes, Dessert Service "Limoges," One Large three fold Screen, (Embroidered panels), &c., &c., &c.

**HUGHES & HOUGH,**  
Auctioneers.  
Hongkong, October 28, 1920.

## **FOR SALE.**

THE Undersigned have received instructions to sell at their Sales Rooms, No. 8, Des Voeux Road, Corner of Ice House Street.

**The Motor Yacht "IRENE"**  
Built 1916. Had very little usage. Hall.....7 ft.  
Draft.....3 ft.

Motor "Scrimps" Heavy Duty 14 H. P. Complete with lavatory, refrigerator, suit of sails and all accessories. Price and full particulars may be had from the undersigned.

**HUGHES & HOUGH,**  
Auctioneers.  
Hongkong, October 8, 1920.

# **WANT ADVERTISEMENTS** 25 WORDS 3 INSERTIONS. \$1. PREPAID.

Every additional word 4 Cents for 8 insertions.

## **LOST.**

LOST.—On the Sunday morning at the C.V.C. a SMALL WHITE BITCH. Answers to the name of "WIMPLE." Finder rewarded.—Apply Box 1235, c/o "CHINA MAIL."

## **TO LET.**

WITH immediate possession EXCELLENT FURNISHED FLAT three rooms, Queen's Road Central. Apply:—PERCY SMITH SONS & FLEMING, 5 Queen's Road Central.

TO LET.—From NOVEMBER 1st, new three-roomed EUROPEAN FLATS in Kowloon, facing Convention Road (Nathan Road Extension), fifteen minutes by rickshaw from Hongkong Ferry, and five minutes walk from Yau-mai Ferry. This property can be let as eleven self-contained houses each with nine living rooms and adequate kitchens, baths and servants' rooms, or as separate three roomed flats. The rooms are large and cool, facing east with an open prospect. Very moderate rental. Apply:—J. CARRUTHERS, Architect & Surveyor, 14, Queen's Road Central.

N.B.—Official information has been received that a Government regulated Motor Bus Service will shortly be inaugurated in this district. This service will run to a fixed timetable, and will provide speedy and comfortable access from the Ferry to these flats.

## **PUBLIC AUCTION.**

OF THE Valuable Leasehold Property SITUATE AT Victoria, Hongkong, and registered in the Land Office as Section "B" Marine Lot No. 90, and the Building thereon To be sold by order of the Mortgagees by

## **PUBLIC AUCTION**

on **WEDNESDAY,** the 3rd day of November, 1920, at 12 noon, in One Lot by

Messrs. HUGHES & HOUGH, Auctioneers, at their Auction Rooms in Des Voeux Road Central.

The Property is situated in the Western District and consists of:—

All that piece or parcel of ground situate at Victoria in the Colony of Hongkong and registered in the Land Office as Section "B" Marine Lot No. 90 and is covered by Premises known as 2 and 4, Warner Street, two Storied Chinese Godowns built of brick with the roof, held for the residue of a term of 999 years created therein by a Crown Lease dated the 24th day of September 1856 and made between Her late Majesty Queen Victoria of the one part and Adam Scott of the other part.

Area:—2960 square feet or thereabouts. Crown Rent:—\$3 15 0.

Vacant possession will be given on completion.

Particulars and Conditions of sale may be had from:—

Messrs. DEACON, LOCKER, DEACON & HIRSTON,  
1, Des Voeux Road Central  
Vendor Solicitors,  
or from

Messrs. HUGHES & HOUGH,  
The Auctioneers.  
Hongkong, October 9, 1920.

## **FOR SALE.**

THE Undersigned have received instructions to sell at their Sales Rooms, No. 8, Des Voeux Road, Corner of Ice House Street

A private collection of about 260 Chinese Snuff Bottles including many rare specimens

with cabinet

Owner leaving the Colony

Particulars from the undersigned

**HUGHES & HOUGH,**  
Auctioneers.  
Hongkong, October 12, 1920.

**FLUGEL'S AERATED WATER MACHINES**



Big profits made out of aerated water. BOTTLED WATER. WATER FILTERED. PURELY ASSURED. CROWN CORKS. BOTTLES, SYRUPS, &c. FLUGEL'S.

WRITE AT ONCE FOR PARTICULARS TO FLUGEL & CO. 12, LONDON, N.W.

# **INTIMATIONS.**

## **NOTICE.**

WE have This Day established ourselves as General Merchants with Offices on 2nd floor of Prince's Building (entrance by Ice House Street).

H. A. CASTRO & CO.  
Hongkong, October 29, 1920.

## **LADY'S NEWS.**

WE are exhibiting from WEDNESDAY, October 27, an exquisite collection of LATEST STYLE Dresses, Cloaks and diverse Ladies fashions which are incomparable. An early visit will give YOU the opportunity to see everything and get the best choice. As the Exhibition will only last one week, it will be advisable for YOU to give us a call as soon as possible.

KOMOR & KOMOR,  
Alexandra Buildings.  
Hongkong, October 28, 1920.

## **NOTICE.**

THE BRITISH COMMONWEALTH INSURANCE CO., LTD.  
(Incorporated in England)

HAVING been appointed Fire Agents in Hongkong, Canton, Macau and Swatow, by the above named Company, we are prepared to issue Policies at current rates.

UNION TRADING Co.  
Prince's Buildings.  
Hongkong, October 23, 1920.

## **NOTICE.**

TAKE NOTICE that the Power of Attorney dated the 13th October, 1920, and any other power or powers of attorney given by Li Ling Shi alias Ling Fook He to Li Tsz Ming were revoked on the 22nd October, 1920.

Dated the 27th October, 1920.  
GEO. K. HALL BRITTON & Co.  
Solicitors for Li Ling Shi,  
ALIAS Ling Fook He.  
Hongkong, October 28, 1920.

## **OLD ALLEYNIAN DINNER.**

IT is proposed to hold a DINNER on SATURDAY, the 30th of November, 1920. Will all "Old Alleynians" wishing to attend, send in their names to the undersigned as soon as possible. It is hoped that all "Old Alleynians" both in Hongkong and Canton will participate.

Time and place will be notified later.

H. L. DENNIS,  
Hon. Secretary.  
Old ALLEYNIAN SOCIETY.  
Hongkong, October 25, 1920.

## **HONGKONG BOXING ASSOCIATION.**

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the First Annual General Meeting of the Hongkong Boxing Association will be held at the King Edward Hotel, on THURSDAY, the 4th day of November, 1920, at 5.30 p.m. for the following purposes:—

1. To receive the General Committee's Report and Statement of Accounts for the year ending the 30th day of September, 1920.
2. To elect a Chairman, Vice-Chairman, Official Referee, Manager, Secretary and Treasurer and the General Committee for the year 1920-1921.
3. To appoint an auditor.

By Order of the General Committee.  
GEORGE G. N. TINSON,  
Hon. Secretary and Treasurer.  
22nd October, 1920.

## **JAPANESE ARTIST.**

ADVERTISER wishes to meet with Japanese Artist to paint Japanese screens. Apply: Weight, c/o "CHINA MAIL" OFFICE.

## **PUBLIC AUCTION.**

G. R. PUBLIC AUCTION.

PARTICULARS and Conditions of the letting by Public Auction Sale, to be held on MONDAY, the 1st day of November, 1920, at 3 p.m., at the Office of the Public Works Department, by Order of His Excellency the Governor, of One Lot of CROWN LAND at Sham Shui Po, in the Colony of Hongkong, for a term of 75 years, with the option of renewal at a Crown Rent to be fixed by the Surveyor of His Majesty the King, for one further term of 24 years, less 3 days, from 1st July, 1898.

## **PARTICULARS OF THE LOT.**

Particulars of the Lot.	Boundary Measurements.	Area.	Remarks.
Lot 1, Sham Shui Po, in the Colony of Hongkong, for a term of 75 years, with the option of renewal at a Crown Rent to be fixed by the Surveyor of His Majesty the King, for one further term of 24 years, less 3 days, from 1st July, 1898.	...	...	...

# **NOTICES TO CONSIGNEES.**

## **NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA.**

## **NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.**

FROM EUROPE AND STRAITS.

THE Company's Steamship, "TOBA MARU,"

having arrived from the above Ports, Consignees of Cargo are hereby informed that their Goods are being landed and placed at their risk in the Godowns at Kowloon Wharf and Godown Company's Godowns at Kowloon, where each consignee will be sorted out mark by mark and delivery can be obtained as soon as the Goods are landed.

Optional Goods will be carried on unless instructions are given to the contrary before Noon, To-day.

Goods not cleared by the 3rd November, 1920, will be subject to rent.

Damaged Packages must be left in the Godowns for examination by the Consignee's and the Co.'s representatives at an appointed hour on TUESDAY and FRIDAY. All claims must be presented within ten days of the steamer's arrival here, after which date they cannot be recognized. No claims will be admitted after the goods have left the Godowns.

NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA, Agents.

Hongkong, October 27, 1920.

## **NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA.**

## **NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.**

FROM EUROPE AND STRAITS.

THE Company's Steamship, "KAMO MARU,"

having arrived from the above Ports, Consignees of Cargo are hereby informed that their Goods are being landed and placed at their risk in the Godowns at Kowloon Wharf and Godown Company's Godowns at Kowloon, where each consignee will be sorted out mark by mark and delivery can be obtained as soon as the Goods are landed.

Optional Goods will be carried on unless instructions are given to the contrary before NOON, To-day.

Goods not cleared by the 4th Nov. 1920, will be subject to rent.

Damaged packages must be left in the Godowns for examination by the Consignee's and the Co.'s representatives at an appointed hour on TUESDAY and FRIDAY. All claims must be presented within ten days of the steamer's arrival here, after which date they cannot be recognized. No claims will be admitted after the goods have left the Godowns.

NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA, Agents.

Hongkong, October 28, 1920.

## **TOYO KISEN KAISHA.**

## **NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.**

FROM SOUTH AMERICAN PORTS via SAN FRANCISCO, HONOLULU & JAPAN PORTS.

The above named Steamer having arrived on Friday, the 29th October, 1920, consignees of cargo are hereby notified to present their Bills of Lading for countersignature, and take immediate delivery from alongside steamer or the Company's Godown, where all cargo impeding immediate discharge will be landed at consignee's risk.

Storage will be assessed on cargo remaining undelivered after Friday, the 5th November, 1920.

All broken, chafed and damaged packages will be landed into the Company's Godown, where same will be examined on Monday, the 8th November 1920, at 11 A.M.

No claims will be recognized after goods have left the steamer or Godown, and none will be entertained if presented later than three weeks after arrival of steamer.

No Fire Insurance whatever will be effected.

Y. TEITSUMI,  
Manager.

Hongkong, October 29, 1920.

## **NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.**

"MUNCASTER CASTLE."

FROM NEW YORK.

CONSIGNEES of Cargo are hereby informed that their Goods are being landed at their risk into the Godowns of the Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Company, Ltd., at Kowloon, whence and/or from the wharves delivery may be obtained.

Optional Cargo will be forwarded unless notice to the contrary be given before 29th inst.

No claims will be admitted after the Goods have left the Godowns, and all Goods remaining undelivered after the 3rd prox. will be subject to rent.

All claims against the steamer must be presented to the Undersigned on or before the 15th prox. or they will not be recognized.

All broken, chafed, and damaged Goods are to be left in the Godowns, where they will be examined on the 3rd prox. at 10 a.m. by Goddard & Douglas.

No Fire Insurance has been effected.

Bills of Lading for countersignature immediately.

DODWELL & CO. LTD., Agents.

Hongkong, October 29, 1920.

# **JUST ARRIVED**

1921 MODEL

## **O. K. UNION MOTOR CYCLE**

2 1/2 Horse Power.

Belt drive with Magneto attached Flywheel.

## **EASY TO START**

Inspections invited.

## **TANG LLUY & CO.**

66, Connaught Road,

(Central)

**HONGKONG.**

## **MEE CHEUNG**

Photographer.

Ice House Street. Tel. 1013.

Just arrived

Self-toning Papers,

Cameras, Albums, etc.

## **NOTICES TO CONSIGNEES**

STRUTHERS AND DIXON, INC.

## **NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.**

S.S. "COLORADO SPRINGS,"

From SAN FRANCISCO.

## **THE Steamship**

"COLORADO SPRINGS,"

having arrived from San Francisco via

ports, on October 24th, 1920, consignees

are hereby notified that their cargo is

being landed at their risk, into the

Hazardous and/or Extra-Hazardous

Godowns of the Hongkong and Kow-

loon Wharf and Godown Co., Ltd.

Kowloon, and stored at Consignee's

risk.

Consignees of cargo must produce

an Import Permit signed by the

Superintendent of Imports and Exports,

Hongkong, before Bills of Lading will

be countersigned.

All broken, chafed and damaged

cargo is to be left in the Godowns

where it will be examined at 10 a.m. on

October 29th, 1920, by the Company's

Surveyors, Messrs. Carmichael & Clarke.

All claims must be presented within

ten days of the steamer's arrival here,

after which they cannot be recognised.

No claims will be recognised after the

goods have left the Godowns and cargo

undelivered on and after October 31st,

1920, will be subject to rent.

Consignees are requested to send in

their Bills of Lading for countersignature

immediately.

STRUTHERS & DIXON, INC.,

Agents.

1st floor, Powell's Building,

12, Des Voeux Road, Central.

Hongkong, October 25, 1920.

## **PACIFIC MAIL S.S. COMPANY.**

## **NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.**

S. S. "JACOB,"

From SINGAPORE and SAIGON.

THE above mentioned vessel having

arrived from the above men-



# WATSON'S FINEST OLD BROWN LIQUEUR BRANDY

25 YEARS IN WOOD.

**A. S. WATSON & CO., LTD.,**  
WINE AND SPIRIT MERCHANTS.  
TELEPHONE 616.

**Wm. Powell Ltd.**  
TELEPHONE 346

ALWAYS HAVE A VERY LARGE AND CHOICE  
VARIETY OF FABRICS FOR ALL OCCASIONS.

**TWEEDS**—FOR COATS & SKIRTS OR  
GOLF SKIRTS.

**NAVY SERGES**—FOR TAILOR MADES.

**GABERDINES**—FOR COSTUMES.

**VELOUR CLOTH**—ALL WOOL FOR COATS.

**VELVETEENS**—FOR DRESSES AND  
COAT FROCKS.

**CHIFFON VELVETS**—FOR EVENING  
GOWNS OR WRAPS.

FOULARD DRESS LENGTHS, FOR AFTERNOON WEAR.

## BIRTHS.

**LOWE**—On October 23, 1920, at  
Shanghai, to Mr. and Mrs. Wil-  
liam H. Lowe, a daughter.  
**BRENNAN-CRADDOCK**—On Octo-  
ber 24, 1920, at Shanghai, to  
Mr. and Mrs. A. C. Brennan-  
Cradock, a son.

## The China Mail.

TRUTH, JUSTICE, PUBLIC SERVICE.

HONGKONG, SATURDAY, OCT. 30, 1920.

MARINE GUILDS AND SHIP-  
PING COMPANIES.

THE SITUATION AS IT IS NOW.

The China Mail yesterday pre-  
pared Hongkong for a new develop-  
ment in the local shipping crisis.  
It was fairly well known that a  
number of the older members of  
the Guilds were reluctant to risk  
their pensions by striking. We  
dealt with that point, showing that  
this risk was an assumption unfair  
to the Companies, who have neither  
moral nor legal right to penalize  
a pensioner for his political acts.  
These older men, it seems, were  
regarding the possible strike as for  
an increase of pay only, although  
the China Mail pointed out right  
away after the meeting that the  
issue had grown much bigger, and  
must be faced if the Guilds were  
not to go under.

We printed article after article  
to show that the refusal of the two  
companies to submit to arbitration  
was the real issue, that it was a  
raid on Trade Union principles, and  
on the accepted method of settling  
industrial disputes.

We dealt also with the wording  
of the agreement of 1916, on which  
the companies were said to be re-  
lying, and showed that even grant-  
ing their interpretation of the let-  
ter, they would still be breaking  
the spirit of it.

We did not know till yesterday,  
when Mr. Kirby arrived, that the  
British Consulate at Shanghai was  
responsible for the drafting, and  
that it states that the Board of  
Adjustment and Arbitration Board  
were intended to be permanent  
institutions.

With such an admission from the  
Consulate, the companies no longer  
have a leg to stand on, and will  
have to submit.

The reason that the word "may"  
was used instead of "shall," in  
the text of the "Scrap of Paper"

we published on Wednesday, was  
that the Guilds and the Companies  
might negotiate on petty differences  
not calling for the machinery of  
arbitration. Either party by this  
agreement was enabled to invoke  
arbitration, and the Consulate,  
never expecting that the Companies  
would be the ones to commit breach  
of it, regarded it as an excellent  
safeguard against strikes.

Now that the Companies have  
broken this agreement, those older  
members who have been hesitat-  
ing in their loyalty to the Guilds  
realize that they are liable to go  
back on other undertakings, and  
are determined to go as far as the  
others in holding them to their  
pledged word. They, as imminent  
pensioners, might be the first to  
suffer, if the Companies are per-  
mitted to be false to their pledges.  
So now the Guilds are a solid  
phalanx again, and the plain issue  
is to be faced.

What if they were to go back on  
their promise to re-pension and  
Home leave? It is not so unthink-  
able. If they are allowed to refuse  
to arbitrate on an increase of pay,  
on the ground that the times are  
at hand when they may not be  
able to afford as much as they are  
paying, the same argument will be  
good enough to excuse them from  
paying the pensions they have pro-  
mised. Already there have been  
instances in which their goodwill  
was not too apparent. One cap-  
tain who had completed nearly 20  
years of service was offered pen-  
sion on the ten year basis, on the  
plea that he had been sick part of  
the time. Another, refused leave  
after five years' service, got it only  
after the Guild threatened recourse  
to the Courts. Companies have no  
souls to be damned nor bodies to  
be kicked, and there's nothing you  
can put past them.

The sooner the Companies agree  
to invoke the aid of the covenanted  
Board of Adjustment, the sooner  
they will show wisdom. They are  
not going to be allowed to get away  
with the archaic and reactionary  
nonsense that was talked by Jar-  
dine's manager.

## ADVERSARIA.

Just now the morn-  
ings are as crisp and  
sweet as a cracker,  
fair as a smiling  
blonde, heartening as a cocktail.  
The days are just milky warm,  
though there is such a spillover of sun-  
shine as suggests heat, and the  
morning air is like ropes of pearls  
around a beautiful neck. Office  
and work seem infinitely inappro-  
priate, and the hills and roads and

hedges cry out like neglected  
brides. Evenings are crisp like the  
mornings, and full of tonic. The  
nights, now that the moon is full,  
suggest Venus at a casement, un-  
conscious of observance, starkly  
glorious and desirable. Now one  
knows the motive of art, feeling the  
yearning to make permanent this  
beauty that must pass. To paint  
it, to put it in poem or in melody,  
to fix it for ever so that we can  
recall it at will, is the heart's  
desire, a thrill and a thrill with  
Beauty, aching for permanence.  
Hongkong Octobers must be the  
nearest thing to heaven on earth.

On the night of the  
THE FULL MOON. The moon  
was full. So was  
Adversaria. They  
say he was cursing Carson and  
demanding doughnuts, in a club  
where he had no right to be.

Parsons at circuses  
WORKING MEN.—bread and amuse-  
ments—are still

enough for the aver-  
age working men. The consistent  
ent agitators are mostly men who  
have no need to function so far  
as their own needs go. This is  
why Labour, which has the power  
if it would take it, never does.  
Two working men were overheard  
talking about the poster of a paper  
devoted to their interests. "Wot  
d'you think of it, Bill?" asked one.  
"Too much," answered the other.  
Never yet has an out and out  
Labour paper been properly sup-  
ported. The Sunday Chronicle  
literally lived on its wit, the Daily  
Clarion by begging. The Daily  
Herald is on its last legs. When  
the Labour Government comes, all  
the papers will be Labour papers.  
The Times and the Daily Mail,  
owned by people alive to the trend,  
have already trimmed their sails  
to get the most from the coming  
wind.

I have heard men  
HON. SORT. here say that the  
reason there has  
been no Legislative Council meet-  
ing for so long a spell was that  
officialdom wanted to deprive an  
elected member, known to be an  
unpleasant critic, of two frequent  
opportunities of letting himself go.  
It is not think there is anything in  
it. It is more probably due to the  
sensible innovation, started by  
Clair Severn, of allowing questions  
to be asked and answered in the  
Gazette. That saves time and  
serves the purpose just as well.

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ARMY. an item about the Hong-  
kong police apologising  
to some Kwangsi mandarins who  
had brandished automatic pistols in  
front of a revenue officer who was  
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But I am much more  
excited over the local  
Dunsany boom than  
over the Budget. I thoroughly  
enjoyed the China Mail critique,  
which I read after I had seen the  
show. I thought the show a  
childish affair, sort of juvenile

charades, with a hint of Sunday  
School kids trying to be naughty  
in it. The tone of these so-called  
plays reminded me, though they  
were not nearly so amusing, of the  
japes of Oscar Wilde in his most  
affected moods. Young Oxford,  
conscious of its cleverness, likes to  
talk of marmalade in terms of ivory  
and jade. It eats dinners delicate  
as silverpoints, in rooms of canary-  
coloured quiet, where candles suspi-  
re in little silken tents, and they  
search and probe in the cuspidor  
of onyx for the golden idea they  
got from the gods and lost.

If anybody cares to  
PASTICHE. make it worth my  
while, I'll write a  
play in Dunsany's style that will  
be an improvement in every way  
on the model, and afford the actors  
a chance. The first scene will be  
the steps of St. Paul's in London,  
on which two female angels will be  
discovered sitting. The angels are  
interested in the passing pageant.  
Enter a coster, in pearlys.  
First Angel: There! See? Did I  
not tell you? You at all times  
said you did not believe in the exist-  
ence of costermongers. You claim-  
ed that science proved them a  
myth. I made you do here, so far,  
so wearily far, to convince you. Is  
he not beautiful?

Second Angel: He is beautiful,  
but is he real? Our wings have  
brought us far, and we are tired.  
How can we be sure that he is not  
a subjective impression?  
First Angel: How perverse,  
dear, you are. Such scepticism  
unfits your loveliness. Yet shall you  
be convinced. Costermonger! Ap-  
proach and speak.

The Coster: Pawdon, liddy. Wot  
did yer say?

First Angel: I would have you  
convince this angel that you are  
real. Speak to her. Kiss her.

The Coster: Bit fresh, aint yer?  
Bin to a cockshoo ball, aint yer,  
and couldn't git a taxi ter git ome  
in?

Second Angel: There is music  
in the tones of his voice. Almost  
I am persuaded to believe him real.  
(To the Coster). Let me touch  
you.

The Coster: Wot for? The price  
of a cab? Sorry, liddy. You may  
search me.

First Angel: You talk too much.  
She needs proof. Kiss her.  
The Coster: Well, I'm blowed.  
Jer fink I aint got a donah?  
That's as much as you have any  
right to expect by way of a free  
sample. Rest may be had c.o.d.,  
if the A.D.C. want it.

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ARMY. an item about the Hong-  
kong police apologising  
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LOCAL EDUCATION. The answer of the  
Budget to the China  
Mail's campaign for  
better "elementary"  
education is not a conspicuously  
generous one. Those admittedly  
wanted teachers from Home can-  
not be got, if the Department will offer  
fair pay. The University has been  
generously treated, and I think the  
allocations for religious or pro-  
paganda schools, some outside the  
Colony, are excessive. But what  
does it matter what I think? If you  
don't or won't think, and let the  
Government know about it, there  
will be no improvement. The ap-  
pointment of the K.R.A. secretary  
to the School Board, gazetted to-  
day, may help us. But you must  
raise your voices. The China Mail  
columns are ever open to sugges-  
tions or complaints under this  
heading.

I do wish I had a  
HOW IS IT HEAD FOR FIGURES.  
DONE? The way I read the  
Budget there is no

new taxation—only an increase in  
stamp duties, and a forecasted  
"increased consumption of tobac-  
co," which I am doing my best to  
help, yet there are large-looking  
increases of expenditure. Free  
passages for Government ser-  
vants Home and back (how we  
vary!) mean \$88,000 extra.  
The University donation means  
\$179,000 extra as a starter, with  
more to come. Extra bedrooms at  
Government House, but hush!  
I mustn't mention them. Our Fire  
Brigade will cost us more, and the  
Prison vote means \$136,666 extra.  
Grants to propaganda schools I  
have already mentioned. Our  
Volunteers come cheaper, because  
there aren't so many of them, and  
the gentlemen who have to provide  
the money pretend to be disap-  
pointed. Why not abolish them  
and save the lot? The golf railway  
figures I cannot follow, but no  
doubt we have to pay something to  
carry the golfers to and from Fan-  
ling. It's a pleasure, I'm sure.  
Officers' quarters for officers' better  
halves run us in quite a tidy bill.  
The cost of work already done on  
the unnecessary Queen's Road  
widening is a dead loss. The  
Statue wharf for the launch picnic  
people is a fiasco. We needn't  
worry about, and the contribution  
for the water that the Peak folk  
want with their whisky is a fair  
thing. The Government is going  
to spend a bit on the Praya East  
Reclamation scheme. I thought a  
Chamber Syndicate was doing that.  
Shows how ignorant I am. Row-  
loon Hospital must have that  
\$50,000. These and others I over-  
look make me ask, How is it done?

LOCAL AND GENERAL.

The Tung Hing Navigation Co.  
has been disregistered.

Police Inspector Davitt leaves to-  
day for Sydney on the s.s. "Eastern"  
on nine months' vacation.

The approaching wedding is  
announced of Mr. B. S. Vieira to Miss  
M. A. Carvalho, both of Kowloon.

Mr. William Jackson, secretary  
of the Kowloon Ratepayers' Associa-  
tion, is appointed a member of the  
School Board.

The Canton Military Govern-  
ment was dissolved on October 27  
after the departure of Tsen Chun-  
hsuan, of the Military Council.

Yesterday, when the funeral of  
the King of Greece took place, the  
flags of all the naval boats in the  
Harbour were flown at half mast.

Among the passengers on the  
s.s. Tenyo Maru yesterday  
were Mr. Leo Bergholtz, U.S. Consul  
at Canton, and Mr. E. G. Jamieson.

The body of an unknown Chinese  
which was found by the police in  
Kwong Yuen Street yesterday, was  
removed to the public mortuary.  
There were no signs of violence.

The cooler weather has not yet  
stamped out cholera in Korea. On  
the October 9, there was only one  
fresh case of the disease in Seoul,  
but there were 142 fresh cases  
throughout the peninsula.

A Chinese youth, aged about 16  
years, was last night removed to the  
Kwong Wah hospital suffering from  
injuries caused through, accidentally  
falling from the gallery of the Peking  
Theatre. His condition is serious.

Mr. C. Higginbotham, of No. 54  
Nathan Road, Kowloon, reports to  
the police that between the hours of  
6 p.m. on the 27th inst. and 1.30  
p.m. on the 29th, someone stole  
from his dressing table a gold scarf  
pin valued at \$15.

There is to be a social gathering  
at the Helena May Institute on  
Friday next at 4 p.m. to welcome  
the new Bishop. No invitations are  
being sent out, but it is hoped that  
all who can will come and meet him.  
H. E. the Governor has indicated his  
intention of being present. The  
Bishop will be enthroned at 5.30 on  
the same day in St. John's Cathedral.

## CHILDREN'S CORNER.

My dear Children,  
To-morrow, October 31st, is known  
as All Hallows' E'en and it is said  
that fairies may be seen on that  
night.

When I was at school in Wales we  
always had a fancy dress dance that  
evening and afterwards all sorts of  
games. The greatest fun was  
"bobbing for apples." A huge brown  
earthenware bowl, half filled with  
water, was put on the floor. In this  
were apples bobbing up and down  
and we had to pick them up with our  
teeth. You can imagine what a lot  
of splashing and laughing there  
was!

Then we had races with boats  
made of half a walnut shell and  
these had to be blown across the  
water.

Another All Hallows' E'en game  
was "the saucers." Three saucers  
were placed on a table, one with fresh  
water, one containing dirty water,  
and the third was empty. Then each  
girl was blindfolded in turns and had  
to dip a finger in a saucer. The fresh  
water meant that she would marry a  
bachelor, the dirty water stood for a  
widower and anyone who put a finger  
in the empty saucer would never  
marry at all.

But best of all was the bobbing for  
apples. If any of you try that game  
do not do it in your best clothes or  
in any place that matters or you may  
get into trouble—not only yourselves  
—but also

Your loving,  
PETER PAN.

What letter changes a fairy into  
you?

The letter S. (Elf. Self.)

ANSWER TO LAST WEEK'S RIDDLE.  
ME CRE.

STONECUTTERS.

THE LOTUS LEAF.

Dicky often went for walks with  
his mother. Sometimes on the way  
she told him tales and sometimes she  
showed him flowers and leaves or  
butterflies and told him all about  
them.

They often passed by some lotus  
leaves, which, as you probably know,  
are like water lily leaves.

One day Dicky's mother pointed  
to a leaf and said, "Look Dicky, I  
do believe that is where the fairies  
come and dance. It is the biggest  
and greenest lotus leaf that I have  
ever seen."

"Oh mother," cried Dicky, "Do  
you really think that it is a fairy  
leaf? I do wish I could see the  
fairies dancing."

"I expect they will come here to-  
night, that is All Hallows' E'en," said  
his mother. And then she told him  
how that was the night on which the  
fairies were abroad and that some-  
times mortals could see them then.

Dicky listened very carefully, then  
he had a good look at the leaf so  
that he would be sure to know it.  
It was on a long thick stalk about a  
foot from the ground.

That night, when everyone was  
asleep, Dicky crept out of bed and  
downstairs. He could not unfasten  
the front door but he managed to  
undo a window and look out. It was  
too high for him to jump down and  
he was wondering how he could get  
out when he heard voices. There  
seemed to be a great many people  
talking and laughing at once and  
then he saw that the air was thick  
with fairies. Some were flying to-  
gether, holding hands, others were  
running and dancing along the  
ground and they all sounded very  
very happy and lively.

"Why, there is a mortal looking  
out of a window," Dicky heard one  
of them say.

"Yes it is a little boy," said an-  
other, "I have often seen him playing  
about."

"What is his name?" asked an-  
other fairy.

"Dicky," replied the second one  
who had spoken.

"Shall we ask him to dance with  
us?" asked a tiny fairy dressed all  
in white rose leaves with some  
dragon fly wings.

"Please please do ask me!" called  
out Dicky, who was in a great state  
of excitement.

Quite a crowd of fairies was by  
this time under the window, looking  
at him. One of them, who seemed  
to be the head and who carried a  
tiny silver wand in her hand (it look-  
ed very like the hairpin which Dicky's  
mother had lost the week before),  
said, "Very well. Get on to the  
window sill and say out loud where  
you would like to be."

"Dicky did not wait to hear any  
more but clambered up, cried "The  
lotus leaf" and—there he was, under-  
neath the big green leaf and he had  
become as tiny as any of the fairies.

There were dozens of fairies all  
round, busily preparing a feast on  
little mushroom tables. Each table  
was laid for six people and there  
were plates made of plaited grasses  
and beech nut cups filled with honey  
dew.

On one huge mushroom they were  
placing dishes of berry sandwiches  
and sugared cakes and jellies made  
of beaten moonshine.

Then Dicky saw a notice board by  
the stem of the lotus leaf on which a  
number of fire flies were sitting to  
form the words, "This way to the  
King's Ball."

"Oh may I go to the ball?" Dicky  
called out to one of the fairies who  
was passing by.

PETER PAN.

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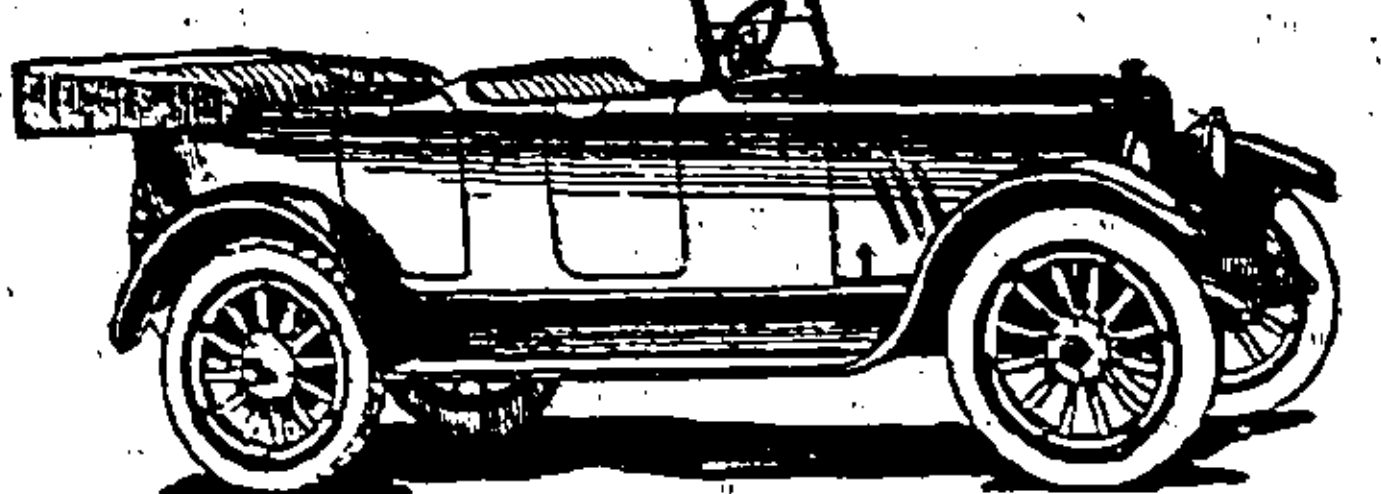
PETER PAN.

PETER PAN.



**MERCURY MOTOR CAR CO.**

55-51 Des Voeux Road Central, HONGKONG.



## EDUCATION BOARD.

## KOWLOON BRITISH SCHOOL.

INCREASED ACCOMMODATION NECESSARY.

The Hongkong Board of Education met yesterday at the Sanitary Board office.

Hon. Mr. A. E. Irving (Director of Education) presided, and there were present: Messrs. S. W. Tso, W. Jackson, Hon. Mr. Lau Chu Pak, Rev. Dr. T. W. Pearce, Messrs. A. F. B. Silva Netto, N. Teesdale McIntosh, F. Maria, and S. C. Lau, Secretary.

The Chairman introduced Messrs. Jackson and McIntosh, who have just joined the Board.

The first business was the consideration of increased accommodation necessary for pupils at Kowloon British School.

The Chairman said that the average attendance of the school for 1914 was 52; 1915, 56; 1916, 60; 1917, 65; 1918, 67 and 1919, 72. Before he went on leave he considered that the large numbers were due in great measure to the war. It appeared to him that a large number of children were being kept back here, and he expected that a large number of them would have been sent home on the suspension of hostilities, but was greatly surprised to find, on returning at the beginning of this year, that the average attendance for 1919, so far from having gone down, had risen to 72, which he thought was the maximum for the school.

The numbers for this year were very considerably increased, however, and especially for this term. The total enrolment was now 115, and the average attendance during the last month or two had been 100. Visiting the school, he was struck with what appeared to him to be the overcrowded conditions. The floor space in several of the class rooms was only 15 or 17 sq. ft., quite inadequate for the purposes. In America they reckoned about 20 sq. ft. as advisable as a minimum, and in the tropics 25 sq. ft. as desirable, all of which was quite out of the question with the present Kowloon School building. Not only was the floor space inadequate, but the staff also, partly due to the increased numbers of pupils. As the Board was no doubt aware, increases of establishment appearing in the estimates were estimated for early in each year in order that the approval of the Secretary of State might be obtained, and therefore the establishment of the Kowloon British School was estimated for on the basis of the attendance of March or April last year. Apart from this, however, there had been great difficulty in getting teachers from home. Out of an establishment of 50 British teachers he was 20 short. That did not mean that there were actually a shortage in the schools of 20 teachers because a proportion of teachers were constantly absent on leave, about a fifth of them. Then again vacancies were being filled, in several cases inadequately but as well as they could be filled, by the engagement of temporary teachers. But except for these two points, which alleviated the position to some extent, it appeared to him that the Kowloon School was at the present moment inadequately staffed and with respect to the temporary teachers engaged he had very little assurance that they would stay (they could leave at a month's notice) which was very hampering in the carrying out of the work of the schools. Mr. Nightingale was present and could give the Board what further information it required.

Hon. Mr. Lau Chu Pak suggested the appointment of a sub-committee to go into the matter and Mr. Jackson concurred.

Mr. McIntosh asked whether it was the policy of the Education Authorities to continue the system of co-education of boys and girls. In making provision for the future that should be taken into consideration.

Rev. Dr. Pearce said the growth of population must also be kept in mind. The Chairman stated that many years ago the Governor of Hongkong, Sir Matthew Nathan, expressed the opinion that the big boys and big girls should not be educated together. On his instructions the big boys were to go to the Victoria British School and the big girls to the Kowloon British School. For several years this measure was extremely unpopular with the parents of the children who argued that the education of boys and girls together could not be mutually harmful. Their objection was that they did not want their children to travel a long way to school. After careful con-

sideration co-education was established again. On this point it was obvious that in the schools the difficulty was to provide a sufficient staff. It was desirable for the schools to be amalgamated as far as possible and there should be no unnecessary restrictions. If the Board endeavoured to supervise the schools the difficulty would be greater than ever. It had been suggested to him many times that one British school was sufficient.

The following were appointed to serve on the sub-committee Messrs. Jackson, Mackintosh and Mrs. Hickling.

The Chairman stated that a letter had been circulated by Mr. Mackintosh to the effect that lectures of educational value might be given to Chinese boys in schools in the Colony. Mr. Mackintosh had kindly given lectures to British boys in the Helena May Institute and the Chairman hoped Mr. Mackintosh would continue to do so. He was sure that Mr. Mackintosh's announcement of arranging lectures for Chinese boys in Government schools would be enthusiastically received. Mr. Bird, acting headmaster of Queen's College, had written to him asking him if it was possible for the boys to go to see pictures which would be given in conjunction with lectures on educational matters. The films would deal with the Life of Nelson, products of Canada, etc. These were very generous efforts but in giving lectures to the boys Mr. Mackintosh would agree with him in saying that it was important that the lectures should be both interesting and instructive.

The meeting then adjourned.

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## WEATHER FORECASTS.

## WHAT FARMERS WANT.

## EVOLUTION OF NEW METHODS.

A revolution in weather forecasting is being created by commercial aviation, writes R. Brenard, P. R. Met. Sec., in a Home paper.

Before the advent of flying as a business enterprise, the tendency of weather experts was to extend the period covered by forecasts and to issue them in general terms. Aviation, however, called for something more definite; and, the duration of the average commercial flight being little more than three hours, the period to be forecast was comparatively short.

A pilot requires to know precisely what conditions he is likely to encounter during the hours he is in the air. It is useless to tell him the weather will be "fair generally." He wants to know, for instance, the exact height of the clouds and just how far it is possible for him to see.

To-day the scientific navigation of the air by maps and instruments has not yet become a habit with pilots. They find their way across country by the observation of well-defined landmarks, and, in consequence of this, the question of visibility is extremely important. Intimately connected with visibility is the height of clouds, because a cloud which enshrouds the tops of the hills is, to a pilot who has to cross these hills, the equivalent of a fog.

The sudden importance attached to this question of visibility came as a surprise to weather experts. They had been accustomed to shelve the matter by the use of such a term as "mist or fog locally," and they were now confronted by a problem the solution of which was not made easier by the fact that no statistics as to visibility existed.

But new methods were rapidly evolved. The reporting stations, of which there are 40 in the British Isles, were required at once to include in their reports a statement as to the actual distance it was possible to see in any direction at the time of observation. Careful investigation of these reports showed that there was a distinct connection between visibility and various well-defined types of weather.

Calculations as to height of clouds, which is a difficult matter—as witness the inability of anti-aircraft gunners to ascertain the correct height of aeroplanes—was helped by a rapid increase in the number of upper-air soundings by small balloons. A system of hourly reports as to cloud height and visibility from half-a-dozen stations on the London-Paris "airway" has enabled local characteristics to be studied.

It is a triumph for British meteorologists that in a comparatively short time, and with no existing statistics to help them, they are able to issue accurate forecasts of cloud height and visibility for the guidance of pilots on the continental airways.

consideration co-education was established again. On this point it was obvious that in the schools the difficulty was to provide a sufficient staff. It was desirable for the schools to be amalgamated as far as possible and there should be no unnecessary restrictions. If the Board endeavoured to supervise the schools the difficulty would be greater than ever. It had been suggested to him many times that one British school was sufficient.

The following were appointed to serve on the sub-committee Messrs. Jackson, Mackintosh and Mrs. Hickling.

The Chairman stated that a letter had been circulated by Mr. Mackintosh to the effect that lectures of educational value might be given to Chinese boys in schools in the Colony. Mr. Mackintosh had kindly given lectures to British boys in the Helena May Institute and the Chairman hoped Mr. Mackintosh would continue to do so. He was sure that Mr. Mackintosh's announcement of arranging lectures for Chinese boys in Government schools would be enthusiastically received. Mr. Bird, acting headmaster of Queen's College, had written to him asking him if it was possible for the boys to go to see pictures which would be given in conjunction with lectures on educational matters. The films would deal with the Life of Nelson, products of Canada, etc. These were very generous efforts but in giving lectures to the boys Mr. Mackintosh would agree with him in saying that it was important that the lectures should be both interesting and instructive.

The meeting then adjourned.

The meeting then adjourned.

## SPECIAL CABLES.

## SHANGHAI LAWYERS.

## KILLED AT THE WAR.

## MEMORIAL TABLET UNVEILED.

[China Mail Special.]

SHANGHAI, Oct. 29.

A mural tablet to the memory of Shanghai lawyers who have fallen in the war was unveiled at the British Supreme Court. Fitting tributes were paid.

## FAMINE RELIEF.

## A PENANG CONTRIBUTION.

CHINESE GIVE TAELS 10,000.

[China Mail Special.]

SINGAPORE, Oct. 29.

The Penang Chinese Chamber of Commerce has given Taels 10,000 to the Famine Relief Fund.

## ADVANTAGE OF GETTING TOGETHER.

[By a Marine Guild Member.]

During the last few weeks the subject of the Shipping Dispute has been largely in the public eye and, incidentally, the items of Adjustment Boards and Arbitration have been touched on, but up to the present, the value of these modern aids to smooth working has not received the attention it deserves.

When two sampan ladies have a difference of opinion they usually start to call each other by their pet names and take the neighbourhood into their confidence as to the character of the members of the other lady's illustrious family.

Sometimes when Anglo-Saxons, who do not speak Chinese with sufficient fluency, have a difference of a personal nature, they fight, but more generally, if the difference is a commercial one, they "have one" (and sometimes the other one also) and talk it over, when, more often than not, they come to some working agreement by which the trouble is avoided or at least diminished and by the mere fact of the *rapprochement*, other little irritating points of friction automatically tend to be rounded off.

That is if there is a genuine desire on both sides to aim for the best in this best of all worlds.

Adjustment Boards or, as they are far better named in Australia, Conferences are the business like form of "having one," where the two parties meet, each side having its points clearly defined ready for submission to and discussion with the other; generally each side has one or more points which it considers of more importance than the rest and if A's important points are not exactly the same as B's, and by the nature of things they rarely are, it is not difficult to settle quite a lot of argument by each side sacrificing some of its less important points as a *quid pro quo* for the concession by the other of some of the points more acutely desired and, in the case of others to effect a rounding and smoothening of the edges that previously were regarded as acute.

That this mode of procedure is a useful one is evidenced by the fact that from 1881 to 1893 no major trouble marred the running of vessels on the Australian Coast, everything being arranged at the triennial conference, the trouble in 1893 lasted 24 hours, from that time on till the inception of Compulsory Arbitration the various troubles, as they arose, were dealt with by these conferences and in one case only was there a failure to come to terms, and that on one point out of seven discussed and which had to be submitted to arbitration.

These conferences have another advantage beyond the actual arrangement of the matters immediately discussed thereat, for they necessarily involve the disclosure of many points of importance conducive to the smooth running of a complicated business, whereby each side gets an insight into the difficulties of the other which tends to make them cautious in advancing points or initiating alterations that are likely to put a strain on the generosity of the other, and which, being communicated by the delegates to their constituents are the means of silencing thoughtless argument and thereby giving wiser counsel a better scope.

All commercial concerns are more or less devoid of soul, all concentrate their gaze on dividends (not excepting those whose only capital is their brain guided hands) and if, by meeting and discussing difficulties, that desirable position where "to know all is to forgive all" can be reached, no amount of time and patience can truly be said to have been wasted.

The championship of the Hongkong Golf Club at Shanghai has been won by Mr. R. M. Cumming (formerly hon. Secretary of the Hongkong Golf Club) with a score of 158, made up of a 78 and 80. Dr. Marshall put in a 159.

## LOCAL AND GENERAL.

There is another story in the Japanese Press about an American lady from Shanghai being shadowed by the Kobe police. The previous one was aged twenty and was "wanted" for fraud. The present one is sixty years old and her offence is that she possesses photographs showing the Japanese maltreatment of Koreans.

A magnificent screen made of polished ebony, with filigree silver corners, and panels consisting of seascapes beautifully executed in needlework, the gift of the Japanese Emperor has been presented to Mr. Lloyd George, through the medium of Baron Hayashi, the Japanese Ambassador to London. The Premier said that he was extremely gratified at the receipt of such an exquisite and rare example of Japanese Art.

Kokusai furnishes a curious story of the seizure in a Chinese hotel in Mukden of a packet of opium being sent as a present to General Chang Tso-lin. Considering the fuss made by Mr. Obata when the Chinese police entered a Japanese hotel in Peking (if they ever did enter it, which was doubtful), in order to arrest a Chinese offender, this performance of the Japanese police in a Chinese city is very striking; comments the *Japan Chronicle*. It is rendered still more striking by the fact that the imports of opium into Japan this year beat all previous records, and that everybody knows that they are destined for China. It is sending a posse of policemen to extract the mote from a brother's eye.

Mr. Small, the leader of the Congress party, recovered from the restraints imposed on him in his capacity as guest of the Japanese Government, and let himself go when he got to the other side, by way of saying that the Japanese were superstitious and that they took offence in circumstances where nobody else would see any cause for offence. Still, he was kind enough to find them of "high average intelligence." He seemed to be much more interested in China, however, and said nothing concerning Japan so nice as he said of the young Chinese who were trying to turn their ancient empire into a modern republic. He believed that the better minds in Japan were steadily towards the Americans, and that the people in general had the same disposition, but he could not say whether the Government reflected the "apparent attitude" of the people. It almost appears as though politeness had been in some degree wasted on Mr. Small, after all. He was irritated by sensitiveness and came away with no great faith. —*Japan Chronicle*.

At the entertainment given by the blue-jackets from the *Titania* at the Oriental Hotel, Kobe, the other evening reference was made in one of the songs to the warship not being allowed to enter the harbour, but allotted a place outside where access to the shore was liable to be cut off by bad weather. It is rather strange that such discourtesy should be shown the warships of Japan's Ally, especially when we consider that a British warship visiting a British port is always accorded the best anchorage in the harbour, observes the *Japan Chronicle*. Really, what with the illegal arrest of British subjects and discourtesy shown to British warships, one would almost feel inclined to conclude that the Japanese Government does not wish to have the Anglo-Japanese Alliance renewed. Or is it that having made sure of Britain, the Japanese Government thinks that there is "no room" for courtesy just as Baron Komura thought that as Britain opened her ports to all shipping and admitted goods free of duty, there is "no room" for any commercial concessions?

## BRITISH TURF SCANDAL.

## SENSATIONAL TRIAL.

## CONSPIRACY TO COMMIT FRAUDS.

One of the most dramatic trials in the history of the turf concluded at the Old Bailey recently, when six men received sentences ranging from three years penal servitude to binding over for conspiracy to commit fraud, in connection with horse racing, for example, by substituting the three-year old "Jazz" for the two-year-old "Coat of Mail" in the Faceyby Plate at Stockton on the 25th October last year. One of the accused, Walter Hopkins, was sentenced to fifteen months' hard labour, for attempting to obtain £1,000 from Hardy, the ex-jockey and buyer of racehorses for India, by selling him a horse named "Stubble" for "Coat of Mail."

## TO-DAY'S

## ADVERTISEMENTS.

## NOTICE OF REMOVAL.

FROM the First of November we will be located in our new quarters, Rooms 7 and 8, Hotel Mansions.

GETZ BROS. & CO. OF THE ORIENT, LTD.

Hongkong, October 30, 1920.

## PUBLIC AUCTION.

PARTICULARS and Conditions of the letting by Public Auction Sale, to be held on MONDAY, the 1st day of November, 1920, at 8 a.m., at the Office of His Excellency the Governor, of One Lot of CROWN LAND at Kowloon, in the Colony of Hongkong, for a term of 75 years, with the option of renewal at a Crown Rent to be fixed by the Surveyor of His Majesty the King, for one further term of 75 years.

## PARTICULARS OF THE LOT.

No. of Lots	Locality	Boundary Measurements	Area in Acres	Area in Sq. Yds.	Annual Rent	Quoted Price
1	At the junction of the road leading from the Victoria Road to the Victoria Road, and the road leading from the Victoria Road to the Victoria Road.	As per plan attached.	1.71	11,712	714	£100

## STEAMERS FOR SALE.

UNDER instructions received from THE MINISTRY OF SHIPPING, LONDON, Officers are invited for the purchase of the following Ex-Enemy Steamers:

Name of Steamer	Gross Tonnage	Net Tonnage	Built
Chow Fa	1,646	1,055	1888
Manila	1,730	1,100	1904
Kwong Eng	1,650	969	1907
Wong Koi	1,777	1,115	1896
Teo Pao	1,655	972	1907

Terms of sale and full particulars may be ascertained on application to, and permits for inspection will be issued by Messrs. Boustead & Co., Singapore; Messrs. Bulloch Brothers & Co., Ltd., Rangoon; Messrs. Mackinnon, Mackenzie & Co., Hongkong and the undersigned.

Sealed tenders should be lodged with Messrs. Mackinnon, Mackenzie & Co., Calcutta. The tenders which must be in Sterling, will be opened at Calcutta on Wednesday, the 29th December, 1920, and must be valid for 14 days after that date.

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"DILWARA"	5,400	15th Nov.	Singapore, Colombo & Bombay.
"YELLORE"	6,855	18th Nov.	MARSHALLS LONDON & A'warp.
"SOMALI"	6,718	19th Dec.	Do.
"DEVANHA"	8,100	17th Dec.	Do.
"SCILIA"	6,702	21st Dec.	Do.
"FLISSY"	7,345	21st Jan.	Do.

## BRITISH INDIA-APCAR SAILINGS (South)

"TAKADA"	7,000	18th Nov.	Straits, Rangoon and Calcutta.
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## EASTERN & AUSTRALIAN SAILINGS (South)

"EASTERN"	4,000	30th Oct.	Sandakan, Thursday Island, Cairns, Townsville, Brisbane, Sydney, and Melbourne.
"KANOWNA"	7,000	31st Nov.	Do.
"ST. ALBANS"	4,800	3rd Dec.	Do.

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"JAPAN"	6,000	1st Nov.	Shanghai and Japan.
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TOYOHASHI MARU	Friday, 20th Nov., at 11 a.m.
FUSHIMI MARU (omit Manila)	Tuesday, 14th Dec., at 11 a.m.
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KITANO MARU	Friday, 12th Nov., at 11 a.m.
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## SYDNEY & MELBOURNE via Manila, Zamboanga, Thursday Island, Townsville & Brisbane.

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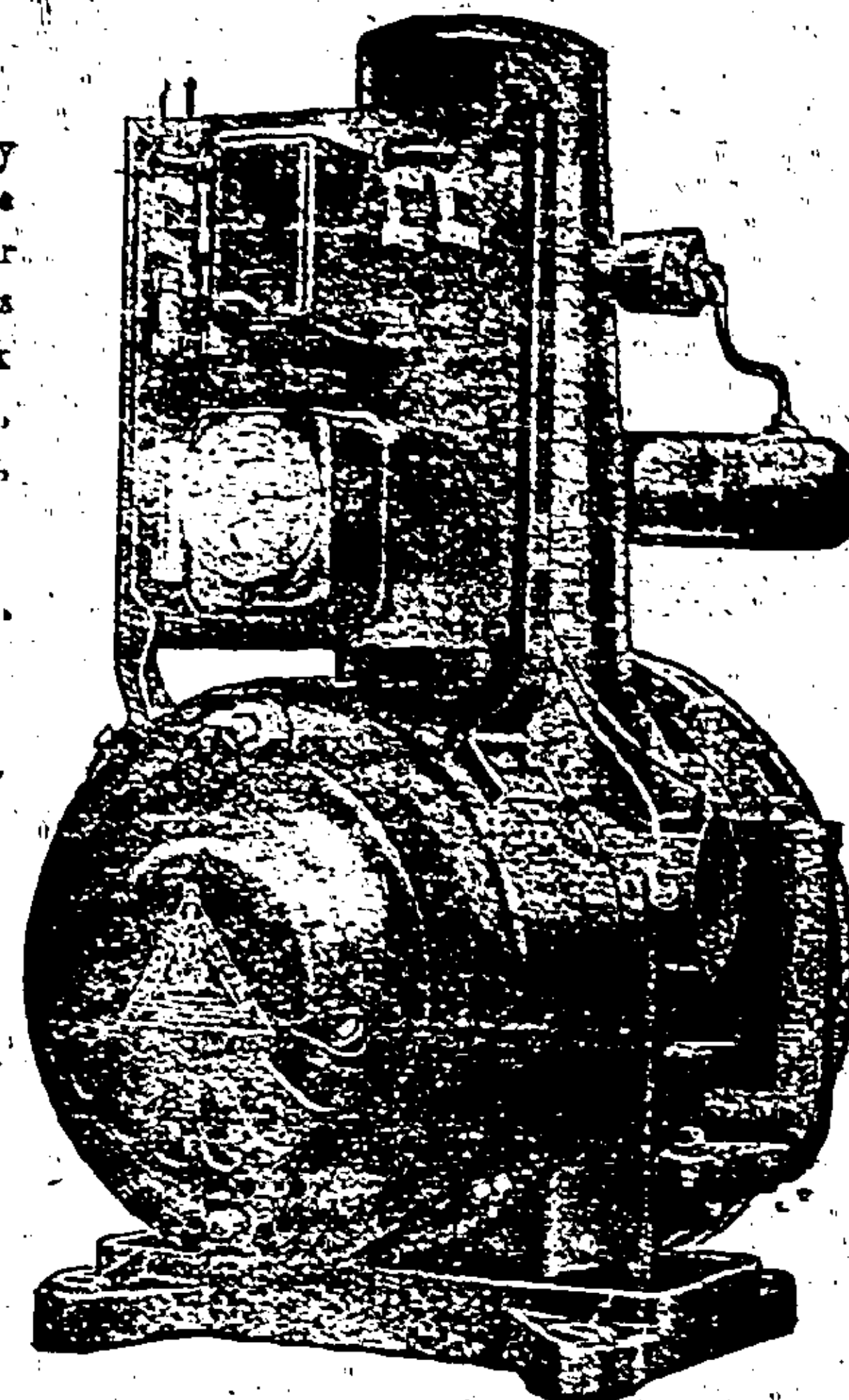
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**"ERSATZ"**

"Ersatz" is German for substitute—a substitute just as good. I suppose it would be rightly considered a sweeping statement to say that, coming to London from Berlin, one is chiefly struck by the fact that the children playing in the streets look fat and dirty instead of thin and clean. Of course one knows that there are also thin children—far too many of them—in our own cities; and knows, further, the reasons why, if they are also clean, this is a triumph for their mothers, under present conditions. But it is even a greater triumph for German working mothers that, however emaciated or rickety or nervous their children may be, they always seem to be neatly dressed, and are rarely dirtier than healthy youngsters of any class anywhere would be after a morning's play out of doors.

This is a greater triumph for the German mother, because the obstacles in her case to maintaining a decent standard of neatness and cleanliness are so nearly insurmountable. After four years of war and two of peace, that only her extraordinary thrift and self-respect have probably enabled her to keep up the struggle at all. Soap is still sold at a price that would make it prohibitive to a working-class with a lower standard of cleanliness, and all but the luxury kinds are a wretched compound of grease and grit, which leaves a residue of sand in every receptacle in which it has been used. The brushes of many of the brushes are imitation bristles; I have seen nail-brushes in which they were made of rice straw. "Beste Ersatz-Glasstärke" (best substitute starch) tells its own tale; yet blouses and linen come home from the wash as well "got up" as if the laundress had no difficulties to overcome. As for the actual clothing of the children, one has to examine its origin before taking it as evidence of the prosperity of their parents. In nine cases out of ten it is made from towels, pillow-cases, table-cloths, curtains; in fact, it would be true to say, both of middle-class and working-class families in Germany to-day, that they carry their household goods on the backs.

It must be remembered, however, that mothers elsewhere who do not belong to the wealthy classes are driven to a similar exercise of ingenuity, as may be proved by any exhibition held during a "Baby Week" in this country. I only mention the German mother's shifts for washing and clothing her family because they afford another proof that it is not wise to judge by appearances in Germany to-day if one wants to arrive at a fair estimate of her condition.

"Ersatz" is, indeed, still the keyword to the state of Germany, though some of the war, or rather blockade, substitutes are less prominent than they were. That is to say, not all the materials and foodstuffs you now see in the shop windows are other than they seem. But here, too, the makeshifts are often so ingenious as to be very misleading to the casual observer. You know where you are with coffee that is sharply defined as "Bohnen-Kaffee" (bean—that is real coffee) or as "Ersatz-Kaffee," and our grim English joke in distinguishing fresh eggs from "eggs" is paralleled by the German way of describing honey as "Bienen-Honig" (bee's honey) or simply as "Honig." And a charming picture of a rising moon in a blue background of stars does not deceive anyone into thinking that the gritty mixture sold as "Maimond (May-moon) Thee" has any real relation to tea. Equally obvious was the repaired shop window I saw, where the enormous cost of a whole new sheet of plate glass had been avoided by the substitution of a glass patch neatly fitted into the hole and joined to the rest of the window, as leaded panes are fixed in a lattice window. Less dramatic, though not less successful, was the substitute for coal I saw shown in a large cable factory near Berlin, where the furnaces were fed almost entirely with old tree-roots, extracted from the ground by means of explosives.

But other substitutes are less easily detected. I had been weeks in my hotel room, for instance, before I discovered that the rug, a really pretty rug, in tones of black and brown and rose, was made entirely of paper. I travelled about many times in trains before it was proved to me by a renter in the material that the railway carriages were upholstered in a paper fabric exactly corresponding in appearance to the stuff with which they were covered formerly. The paper substitutes are no doubt among the cleverest of the inventions that necessity has mothered in recent years in Germany. I have seen paper curtains and hangings that would defy any test but that of touch, a little stiff in the folds, perhaps, but available in many colored striped designs that are very pleasing. I have seen a child's paper frock, the inside of which was soft and fluffy, like some kinds of flannel; and a woman's paper skirt, which, until one felt it, would pass anywhere for blue serge; and men's paper braces and paper sock-suspensers, which were perfect in every detail except for the lack of elasticity, to all but the most prejudiced mind. For, with all their ingenuity, they do not seem to have found a satisfactory substitute for rubber, although of humanity, should be wasted on a heard from a professor of experimenting with hard coal that one of the races that people the earth are likely to end in success. A very

**OXFORD'S YOUTH MARES PROTEST.**

Beverly Nichols, the President of the Oxford Union Society, makes a spirited protest in the Morning Post to a letter by "A Bewildered Parent," who does not understand the youth of to-day.

"Throughout history Youth has been exploited. Youth has been the motive power of the world. It has hewn the wood, drawn the water, fought the battles. Throughout the centuries it has fought, fought in wars which it did not understand and did not control. And the young men were told, all the time, that all this was being done for their own good. Elderly poets wrote sonnets about 'The Happy Warrior.' Aged rhapsodists informed each other that 'to be young is very heaven.'"

"They have had their day, and a long day and a bloody day it has been. If you wish to see what young men think of war to-day you will not find their opinion in any of the Romanics of the Victorians. You will not find it in the flamboyant insolence of Rudyard Kipling. You will not even find it in the poems of Rupert Brooke. You will find it in the verse of Siegfried Sassoon. It is white-hot bitterness. It is a challenge flung with passionate hatred into the face of Age. Look at the poems of the Sitwells, and all the school of young poets who are associated with them. And then go home and ask yourself, 'Who is the happy warrior, who is he?'"

"Will our next Soviet be a Soviet of Youth?" asks your correspondent. Perhaps it may. At Oxford we have already the beginnings of a Soviet movement. It started at St. John's, where, under the auspices of the President of the Union, a committee of undergraduates was appointed to examine into the organisation of their college. There was much fluttering in the dovecots of the dons, especially when the movement was repeated in other colleges. Already it has had its effect, and voices are being raised to suggest that the Union should co-operate with Convocation and the Hebdomadal Society in order that the undergraduate may have a voice in what concerns him. Self-determination is the order of the day. Oxford must be made safe for the undergraduate.

"Perhaps all this may alarm the old men who have lost their faith in human nature, and who have forgotten what it is to cherish an ideal. All we would ask them to do is to look round at the world they have made. What sort of world is it? Is it so very happy? So very wise? Does it do credit to the wisdom of Age? Why not let Youth have its try? We have tested everything else, and every time it has failed. Youth has ceased to knock at the door, and already the citadel is being stormed."

good solid motor or bicycle tyre made of paper can be procured, and an excellent makeshift, if a noisy one, for a pneumatic tyre is made out of two metal rims between which are little spiral springs like those in an old-fashioned box-spring mattress. But "Gumm-Ersatz" remains very "Ersatz" indeed; and the so-called rubber tests and rubber tubes have so far proved unusable. I did not once see a baby's "comforter," which would rejoice the hygienist, perhaps. But then, since the blockade, one has seen very few babies in Berlin. That is one result of war and after the war for which no "Ersatz" can be devised.

One or two clever substitutes stand out in my mind particularly. Among medical devices there was a wonderful oil-silk, made, I believe, of paper and celluloid. There was an equally wonderful kind of cotton wool made from wood fibre; and there were excellent paper bandages. Among other things the flexible wooden soles for boots and shoes, made of many wooden rivets wired together, struck me particularly, though I was told that they warped in wet weather. The most remarkable instance of "Ersatz" manufacture that I saw was a small machine belt, about a foot wide and an inch thick, which had been in constant use in a small shoe factory for three years. It was made of paper and "Ersatz" grease of some sort. Short-sighted people are, I know, ready to see in all this ingenuity a proof that Germany needs no help in her efforts towards reconstruction. It is the custom to consign those who help themselves to the care of Higher Hands. But it may be wise to remember that an "Ersatz" country cannot do more than barely exist, that a paper world is always liable to catch fire, that tree-roots are not an inexhaustible substitute for coal, and that all the frock, the inside of which was soft and fluffy, like some kinds of flannel; and a woman's paper skirt, which, until one felt it, would pass anywhere for blue serge; and men's paper braces and paper sock-suspensers, which were perfect in every detail except for the lack of elasticity, to all but the most prejudiced mind. For, with all their ingenuity, they do not seem to have found a satisfactory substitute for rubber, although of humanity, should be wasted on a heard from a professor of experimenting with hard coal that one of the races that people the earth are likely to end in success. A very

**WAR MEMORIAL.**

**EX-SOLDIERS' CHILDREN.**

**TRAIN FOR BATTLE OF LIFE.**

Here is a happy idea for a true War Memorial. The United Services Fund is to spend £300,000 on a special scheme for the education of the children of promise of ex-Service men, and thus arm them for the battle of life. The scheme is to be put into operation almost at once, and a large number of children will be started on their course of studies throughout the country during the autumn term.

"In a few years' time," said an official of the scheme to a Daily Chronicle representative, "the fund will have a living monument in the presence of those children whose fathers fought for civilisation. You will understand that the scheme has been eagerly awaited and it is the outcome of expert experience as voiced at the recent conference on the subject and especially by representatives of the Board of Education and the Scottish Education Authority.

"The main idea is to help parents and other relatives suffering from financial disability arising from the war, to give their promising children an equal chance in education. There will be the double benefit to the children and to the nation as a whole.

"Briefly, the scheme is divided into two parts to help—

(1) Exceptional children, i.e., children who have won scholarships, free places, or who have qualifications above the average, and who, therefore, should be helped as regards their education.

(2) To continue interrupted education. It is not proposed to assist children of this class, but only those whose parents are unable to give them the education the children merit. Where necessary and desirable assistance will be granted during the whole stages of education from the secondary school up to and including the University.

"In every case promising ability must be proved. Each case will be judged on its merits.

"Boarding fees will be paid and grants made for railway season tickets, clothing and books.

"It is intended to earmark £300,000, for educational purposes to extend over a period of 18 years, by which time all cases of ex-Service men's dependants should have been satisfactorily settled."

**£70,000,000.**

**DON JUAN WHO HANDLED IT.**

**IMPUDENT FRAUD.**

"I have collected millions for the Government, and if I had wished to be dishonest I could have taken some of it," said Henry Horace Tigwell, when charged at Westminster Police Court recently with obtaining Government money by false pretences.

Tigwell, who is 33 years of age, has had but one arm from birth, but was employed until recently by the Ministry of Munitions as a clerk. He claimed that he had collected £70,000,000 for the Disposals Board, of which £2,000,000 was in hand cash.

Originally he was to have been charged with forging and uttering a payment draft made out to himself, but counsel for the Public Prosecutor said the lesser charge was preferred, so that the matter might be dealt with summarily.

Tigwell is a married man with four children, but seven years ago he went off with another woman by whom he had two children.

There was a warrant in existence for his arrest in respect to arrears due to his wife under a separation order.

"He seems to be quite a magnet for a number of women," said the officer. "It is marvellous the number with whom he has had associations. That, and betting on horse-racing, has led to his downfall."

In reply to the magistrate, the witness said unfortunately he knew nothing in Tigwell's favour.

Describing the fraud as a most impudent one, Mr. Francis sentenced Tigwell to six months' imprisonment, with such hard labour as they choose to give."

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### MODERN CRUSOE.

#### INTERESTING NARRATIVE.

#### EXPERIENCE IN EXPLORING SOUTH SEA ISLANDS.

One by one the mystery spots of the earth are coming within the range of casual inspection. In this connection Prof. William Alanson Bryan, an Hawaiian scientist and explorer, whose latest effort in behalf of the common knowledge was an exploration of Robinson Crusoe's Isle and its neighbour, Tas. Agera, contributes an interesting narrative. An American exchange narrative.

Prof. Bryan, who recently visited New York, and is now in San Francisco trying to edge his way into one of the few and crowded steamers that ply between this country and his home, is an upholder of the theory that in prehistoric times there was a great continent in the Pacific which was sunk in some natural cataclysm which left only its highest peaks, above the waters.

What he found on Mas Atierra, otherwise Juan Fernandez, or Crusoe's Island, and its near neighbour, Mas Agera, is best set forth in a letter he wrote to an Hawaiian friend, giving an account of his adventure.

OFF FOR CRUSOE'S ISLAND.  
"It is a pleasure to believe that you will be interested to know of my safe return here from a very successful scientific expedition to the wonderfully interesting islands of Mas Atierra and Mas Agera," he wrote. "My former trip to Easter Island required a journey of over 7,000 miles in a little sailing vessel and was a preparatory experience for this trip, which was made in a sixty-ton lobster boat, the only existing means of travel to or from the islands. It was a 'different' experience, but by no stretch of imagination could it be called travel de luxe.

Mass Atierra, commonly known as Juan Fernandez, is 390 miles off the coast. It is 12 miles long and 3 2/3 miles in the very widest part. Mas Agera is 50 miles further west and is 6 by 3 1/2 miles in extent. Both are high volcanic islands, deeply eroded by time into wonderful valleys. The scenery is grandeur, beauty and verdure is almost, if not quite, equal to what we know as the oldest parts of our beloved Hawaiian Islands.

"After eight days of indifferent sailing we arrived at Cumberland Bay, on 'Selkirk's Island' where we arrived at anchor for a day while we took on board eight local lobster fishermen, with their boats and gear, and then set sail for the further island, arriving in twenty-four hours.

"It was a beautiful sight to see the island, cloud capped, rising 1,650 metres above the sea and looking for all the world like a giant round biscuit that had cracked and split open in the baking. An even score of very deep, narrow valleys open to the sea on the west side I shall never forget the impression of wild grandeur and picturesque beauty and the riot and colour of it all, as the sun was sinking in the west directly over the summit. It needs a Howard Pyle to convey the picture—our little boat in the blue shadow, the fishermen busy with their nets, and over and above and around all colour, a veritable marine painter's palette, softened and made mystic by the slanting light.

ADVENTURES AFTER LANDING.  
"Landing the next morning with all my scientific gear was by no means a safe or simple task. However, by 9 o'clock my mezo and I stood on shore with everything about us reasonably dry. Thus began what was to be at least two weeks of 'Alexander Selkirk' on an uninhabited island, as the arrangement was for the boat to catch 1,000 or 1,500 lobsters and carry them to Valparaiso, then return for me on its next voyage.

"The details of the adventurous experiences and mishaps of that sojourn I will save to tell you in person. It will take more than one long evening on the lanai to do it justice. It will include real shooting—we got thirty in one day—goat shooting—we shot nine out of one flock—the tragic death of our old goat dog, Amarillo (Yellow), who went over a cliff to his destruction below, and finally of the accidental shooting of my mezo, which happily was not fatal, though it brought this expedition to a sudden close after twelve days, as luckily we got a return to Mas Atierra in a tramp lobster boat that same day. As I dressed the twenty skin and flesh wounds of my companion I passed certain resolutions which, if put into execution, will make the world safe for camp servants, so far as I am concerned.

"But we both felt that good luck came out of bad, for had we not caught the tramp Goleta we would have been marooned for a month longer, with an attending shortage of food, for our regular boat had to undergo repairs in Valparaiso.

"On our arrival at Juan Fernandez proper I went into residence, so to speak. Living in the home of one of the fishermen's families, I was made as comfortable as is possible on the island, spent four weeks in hard but profitable field work. Several short excursions to remote parts were made, spending two to four days in

the open at a time. Of course, the real adventure here was that of spending two nights all alone in the cave inhabited by Alexander Selkirk during the four years and four months of his solitary residence on the island (1704-1709).

"It is generally stated that Selkirk gave an account of his sojourn to Daniel Defoe in order to prepare it for the press, and from the ideas there given the classic 'Robinson Crusoe' was formed. It was certainly a romantic experience—Selkirk for Science—and I shall have a long story to tell of my observations, sensations and conclusions.

WITH A FORMER BANDIT CHIEF.  
"I made the trip round Cumberland Bay to English Bay, where the cave is, in a fishing boat and was put on the beach by my canoe man, who in his palmy days was at the head of one of Chile's largest and worst bands of highwaymen. His band operated along the Andean coast from the Argentine. When the cavalry got through rounding up the gang he was the only one left alive, and even he had one eye shot out. Since then he has lived a retired and, for him, a monotonous life—for he was sent to the then existing penal colony on this island without hope of return to the mainland. I have his picture. He looks the part, you will agree. The majority of the men of the colony were there as 'penal colonists.' My shoemaker had killed two men. My camp boy was a noted robber, and so on down the list. Certainly not Fifth Avenue society—but all kindly and attentive to me.

"Towards the close of the third day my man Friday came down over the mountains with a spare mule to bring me and my plunder back to the settlement. So while my solitude was not as long as Selkirk's, it was equally complete while it lasted.

"The topographical and climatic conditions of the island are very similar to Hawaii. The eastern part of Mas Atierra is much the higher part, culminating in the truly inaccessible El Yunque (the Anvil), which on the southern side drops abruptly down into the sea 3,100 feet. The upper part is of very hard volcanic rock, which forms the crest of all of the wild, inaccessible peaks. The island has been cut to the very bone by erosion, which has left a backbone and long lines of ribs separating the deep valleys.

SEEKING LOST CONTINENT.

"The most striking thing is the general and, in many instances, close similarity of the plants and land animals to representatives that were found in Hawaii. It would almost seem a book to record all of my

notes and observations on these important heads. My main work, however, has been to find data to prove or disprove a theory of general submergence of extensive land areas in the Pacific in the past. Briefly, I am satisfied by evidence in many lines, that the Juan Fernandez group has suffered profound submergence—probably more than once—that occurred in the nature of a drop rather than a slow subsidence.

"I have with me a full wagon load of specimens—some of them rare living plants—which I hope to bring home to Honolulu to help show how much Hawaii has really got in common with these far off islands of the Southern seas.

"I hope to be able to visit the island of Mocha, 400 miles further south and much nearer to the Chilean coast than those just explored for I have given them close inspection and have gained many points apparently missed by other naturalists."

### QUEER RACES.

#### STAGED IN OLDEN TIMES.

#### BEEES, BIRDS AND BEASTS.

There is a story to the effect that a farmer in Westphalia laid a wager that twelve bees of his, released at a distance of three miles from their hives, would travel as rapidly as a like number of pigeons over the same course. The first bee, properly powdered for purposes of identification, did, as a matter of fact, arrive at its hive a quarter of a minute before the coming of the first pigeon to its cot; and there were three other bees that came in before the second pigeon arrived.

A curious form of race is sometimes indulged in, in India—the Noah's Ark race. At one that was recently run near Calcutta a goat proved the victor over an elephant and a horse, the latter being a bad third. The slowest races in the world are the snail contests, which in normal times are held in certain parts of Germany at what we would call country fairs. The winners are much esteemed and frequently fetch high prices.

A race that in a peculiar sense is not to the swift is one that is run—if the word be permitted—in some of the rural districts of Germany. Early in May, during the celebration of a festival that to a certain extent corresponds to the English May Day, an ox race is held. The entrance fee is small, but the conditions are most odd.

Each ox must be ridden by its owner and ridden bareback. No

whip, spur, yoke, harness nor any means of guiding the animal is allowed. The rider must depend entirely upon his voice to accomplish the end he has in view, and as the oxen do not race on a track but across a large open field, the training of the animals and the skill of their riders undergo a severe test.

Speed is a secondary consideration in this race, for the rider who can induce his steed to go in a straight line is sure to win. The start is made at one side of a field a mile square, the finish being at the opposite side. When the competitors are lined up and the signal is given the fun begins. Despite the efforts of the riders the majority of the oxen refuse to head towards the mark, and as the spectators are allowed in the field and are at liberty to do anything they wish to interfere with the rider except touch him or his mount, the difficulties of the race are not inconsiderable. Oxen are not excitable beasts as a rule, but the shouts of the spectators and the efforts of the riders soon reduce them to a state of complete bewilderment. It often happens that an hour has passed before one of the oxen passes "under the wire."

But when once the task is accomplished the winning rider is fully repaid for his pains. The ox is decorated with garlands and flowers, and the lucky owner receives a money prize. But the honour that the victor brings is the great thing. Winning riders are remembered for years, and it frequently happens that when a peasant refers to some past event he recalls it to the mind of the listener not by mentioning the date it took place, but by saying it was in the year when so and so won the ox race.

At Saint Cloud, Paris, there was once a novel cycling race. The course was laid down a very steep hill, and the contestant who came in last was declared the winner. Bikes were prohibited, and riders were not permitted to set foot on the ground or to back across the course.

Barrel racing is a favourite amusement among the workmen in a suburb of London. Some forty cellar men, coopers and others competed in one race of this description. Then followed a double barrelled race, the men engaged being obliged to push before them two empty barrels instead of one.

### CHAMBERLAIN'S PAIN-BALM.

There is nothing so good for muscular rheumatism, sprains, lacerations, cramps of the muscles, bruises, and like injuries as Chamberlain's Pain-Balm. It will effect a cure in less time than any other treatment. For sale by all Chemists and Druggists.

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#### THE GERMAN AGREEMENT.

#### A STRANGE CONTRACT.

The twenty-year contract between the Hamburg-America Steamship Line and the American Ship and Commerce Corporation, according to the claims of Mr. Alfred Clegg, vice-president of the Kerr Steamship Company Incorporated, is so favourable to the Germans that it will eventually rehabilitate the German line as a world power in shipping and deprive Americans of any benefits from the use of their ships. Mr. Clegg, who with Mr. Kermit Roosevelt and Mr. Kerr recently broke away from the W. A. Harriman interests because they were unsympathetic to the proposed German-American shipping deal, tells the inside story of the negotiations conducted in 1919 and 1920 by the Hamburg-America Line officials, and pictures the Germans as making every effort to use American ships to restore their trade routes while new German ships are being constructed; and then later, when the company has been rebuilt, to discard American vessels, as cripples would an old crutch, and retain the most profitable trade routes for themselves. He declares that under the terms of the existing contract the Germans will be able to do this unless a pooling agreement, still to be negotiated, is agreed upon and dictated by experienced seamen jealous of American rights.

"The contract throughout," says Mr. Clegg, "is stamped with the German desire to be helped over five years, when probably only the Americans will have steamers. After five years every ship up or default by Americans is an advantage for the Germans for the balance of the contract period."

Throughout the negotiations with Herr W. G. Sichel, former Hamburg-American director, Mr. Clegg declares that both he and Mr. Kerr insisted upon the principle that one party should not be permitted to withdraw from the benefit of the other—any steamer from a trade route which it had worked up, probably at a sacrifice. Mr. Clegg declares that Herr Sichel never fully accepted the principle, but always managed to evade it. Finally, how-

ever, he, with Mr. Kerr and Mr. Roosevelt, had managed to get Herr Sichel to a point where he was about to accept some such clause protecting Americans when the former Hamburg-America director went direct to Mr. Harriman with a contract which had previously been submitted to the U.S. Shipping Board, and which so obviously favoured the Germans that the Board had instantly rejected it. This contract, Mr. Clegg declares, Mr. Harriman accepted.

Herr Sichel, according to Mr. Clegg, is now acting as assistant to Mr. Harriman, president of the American Ship and Commerce Corporation. The contract now in force, says Mr. Clegg, will require American ships to do the pioneer work and shoulder considerable losses in certain trades during the first five years of reconstructing Germany's broken down trade routes, during a period "when every maritime nation will be fighting hard for its overseas carrying trade, and the competition will be keenest and the losses most severe." At the end of that period, he continues, the Hamburg-America line will have 200,000 new tons in service. There is nothing in the agreement, Mr. Clegg declares, to prevent the Germans from putting their new ships on routes which American ships have built up and forcing the Americans to take their ships to less profitable services. Meanwhile, other American steamship corporations will be prevented from competing for the old Hamburg-America trade, because of the powerful interference of the American Ship and Commerce Corporation.



### AN AID TO DIGESTION.

When you have a fullness and weight in the stomach after eating, you may know that you have eaten too much, and should take one of Chamberlain's Tablets to aid your digestion. For sale by all Chemists and Druggists.



NOTICE TO SHIPPERS AND PASSENGERS.

PROJECTED DEPARTURES.

(Continued from Page 6.)

Jan. 2.-R.F. Proteus.  
2.-P.O. Labore.  
7.-P.O. Delta.  
12.-P.O. Rhina.

AMERICAN PORTS.

**VANCOUVER.**  
Oct. 31.-A.L. Eldridge.  
Nov. 2.-W.L. West Iron.  
3.-D.L. Harold Dollar.  
8.-C.P.O.S. Empress of Japan.  
10.-O.S.E. Hawaii Maru.  
13.-C.P.O.S. Empress of Asia.  
15.-O.S.K. Africa Maru.  
Dec. 15.-D.L. M.S. Dollar.  
16.-C.P.O.S. Empress of Russia.  
31.-C.P.O.S. Montezuma.  
Jan. 13.-C.P.O.S. Empress of Asia.  
15.-C.P.O.S. Empress of Japan.  
Feb. 10.-C.P.O.S. Empress of Russia.  
Mar. 13.-C.P.O.S. Empress of Japan.  
31.-C.P.O.S. Empress of Asia.  
Apr. 7.-C.P.O.S. Montezuma.  
25.-C.P.O.S. Empress of Russia.

VICTORIA.

Oct. 31.-A.L. Eldridge.  
Nov. 2.-W.L. West Iron.  
10.-O.S.K. Hawaii Maru.  
13.-N.Y.K. Toray Maru.  
26.-N.Y.K. Toray Maru.  
29.-N.Y.K. Toray Maru.  
Dec. 14.-N.Y.K. Toray Maru.  
28.-N.Y.K. Toray Maru.

SEATTLE.

Oct. 31.-A.L. Eldridge.  
Nov. 2.-W.L. West Iron.  
10.-O.S.K. Hawaii Maru.  
13.-N.Y.K. Toray Maru.  
26.-N.Y.K. Toray Maru.  
29.-N.Y.K. Toray Maru.  
Dec. 14.-N.Y.K. Toray Maru.  
28.-N.Y.K. Toray Maru.

TACOMA.

Oct. 31.-A.L. Eldridge.  
Nov. 2.-W.L. West Iron.  
10.-O.S.K. Hawaii Maru.  
13.-N.Y.K. Toray Maru.  
26.-N.Y.K. Toray Maru.  
29.-N.Y.K. Toray Maru.  
Dec. 14.-N.Y.K. Toray Maru.  
28.-N.Y.K. Toray Maru.

SAN FRANCISCO.

Oct. 31.-O.M.S. Nanking.  
Nov. 2.-O.M.S. Nanking.  
8.-C.M.S. Nanking.  
13.-N.Y.K. Toray Maru.  
Dec. 14.-N.Y.K. Toray Maru.  
28.-N.Y.K. Toray Maru.  
31.-N.Y.K. Toray Maru.

LOS ANGELES.

Nov. 7.-L.A.P.N. Vista.  
Dec. 2.-L.A.P.N. West Hika.

PORTLAND.

Oct. 31.-A.H. Abercrombie.

VALPARAISO.

VIA JAPAN, HONOLULU, SAN FRANCISCO,  
SAN PEDRO, SANTIAGO, CHILE, BALBOA,  
CALZADA, ARICA & IQUIQUE.  
Nov. 2.-T.K.K. Seijo Maru.  
Dec. 2.-T.K.K. Tokyo Maru.  
Jan. 10.-T.K.K. Kiyo Maru.

NEW YORK.

(Via Panama).  
Nov. 5.-D.L. Harold Dollar.  
8.-O.S.K. Sumatra Maru.  
12.-O.S.K. Sumatra Maru.  
15.-A.L. City of London.  
Dec. 15.-D.L. M.S. Dollar.

DURBAN AND CAPETOWN.

(Via Buenos Aires, Rio de Janeiro,  
Santos and Mauritius).  
Dec. 9.-O.S.K. Tacoma Maru.

BOSTON.

Dec. 3.-B.F. City of Agra.  
20.-B.F. Rome.

EUROPEAN PORTS.

GRINDISI, VENICE, & TRIESTE.  
Nov. 5.-L.T. (O. & Co.) Africa.  
Dec. 8.-L.T. (O. & Co.) Persia.

GENOA.

Nov. 15.-B.F. Antiochus.  
Dec. 20.-B.F. Demodocus.

MARSEILLES.

Nov. 2.-B.F. Idemodocus.  
2.-B.F. Telamon.  
10.-M.M. Porthos.  
Dec. 23.-B.F. Alcides.

LONDON.

Oct. 31.-B.F. Jason.  
Nov. 2.-G.L. Gleniffer.  
7.-L. Hargrave.  
8.-O.S.K. Sumatra Maru.  
12.-N.Y.K. Kitano Maru.  
15.-P.O. Novara.  
18.-P.O. Novara.  
24.-G.L. Gleniffer.  
26.-G.L. Gleniffer.  
26.-O.S.K. Inaba Maru.  
28.-F.L. Alcides.  
Dec. 1.-B.F. Alcides.  
10.-P.O. Novara.  
17.-P.O. Novara.  
21.-B.F. Alcides.

ANCIENT IMPLEMENTS.

FOUND IN GRAVEL PIT.

250,000 YEARS OLD SCULPTURE.

A valuable find of prehistoric weapons, etc., has been made in a gravel pit in Berkshire. Was there a clever prehistoric man who lived about 250,000 years ago in what is now the county of Berkshire, who could successfully claim to be the pioneer of animal sculpture or the pioneer of all sculptors? It seems likely.

A wonderful flint example of his work is now in the possession of Mr. Clement Edwards, M.P., and a leading authority in the geological section of the British Museum thinks that the discovery proves sculpture to have had its origin in the Stone Age.

Arrangements are now being made for Mr. Edwards to read a paper on the subject possibly before the Prehistoric Society.

"There is the relic," said Mr. Edwards to a *Daily Chronicle* representative. "At first glance it looks like a monstrous-shaped two-pound potato. Actually it is a worked flint that I found on Sunday in a gravel pit on the estate of my friend Mr. C. A. Vandervell. It was discovered in the virgin gravel about 10 ft. below the surface in the midst of undoubted specimens of many kinds of prehistoric implements.

These implements included fine flint specimens of hammers, adzes, axes, and arrow heads.

Altogether there was quite three-quarters of a hundredweight of implements.

"I believe there is a great quantity more yet to be uncovered in the same spot. Probably scientists will find it worth their while to watch future operations there. When the flint was first seen sticking out of the side of the gravel cutting it presented the rough cast appearance of a prehistoric animal. After I had washed the flint, however, I found that it represented at least 12 other animals and birds. There is distinct evidence that the eyes of many of the creatures have been produced by chipping the flint. There are as many eyes as there are 'ears' in a potato, and either separately or together, and taken in conjunction with the outline of the buff-coloured stone casing these are all cleverly made to represent some beast or bird. Look at this side. Isn't it amazingly like a crouching leopard? Turn the stone over, and there is something that is not a bad representation of a dog with big ears.

I have submitted the stone to a leading authority at the British Museum, and he believes the find to be of the utmost scientific importance.

From the gravel stratum in which it was found, the relic must range in age anything from 50,000 to 250,000 years.

Scientists differ rather widely as to the approximate period of the Stone Age to which it appears to belong.

At the suggestion of the British Museum authority I am communicating the facts of the find to the Prehistoric Society."

28.-B.F. Alcides.  
31.-P.O. Alcides.  
Jan. 4.-B.F. Alcides.  
8.-B.F. Alcides.  
13.-B.F. Alcides.  
27.-P.O. Alcides.  
Feb. 4.-P.O. Alcides.  
19.-P.O. Alcides.

HAVRE.

Nov. 2.-B.F. Idemodocus.  
2.-B.F. Alcides.  
30.-B.F. Alcides.  
Dec. 23.-B.F. Alcides.  
Feb. 4.-P.O. Alcides.  
19.-P.O. Alcides.

LIVERPOOL.

Nov. 13.-B.F. Alcides.  
15.-B.F. Alcides.  
30.-B.F. Alcides.  
Dec. 7.-B.F. Alcides.  
14.-B.F. Alcides.  
30.-B.F. Alcides.  
28.-B.F. Alcides.  
31.-B.F. Alcides.

ANTWERP.

Nov. 2.-O.S.K. Alcides Maru.  
28.-B.F. Alcides Maru.  
Dec. 1.-B.F. Alcides Maru.  
7.-B.F. Alcides Maru.  
Jan. 4.-B.F. Alcides Maru.

ROTTERDAM.

Nov. 13.-B.F. Alcides.  
Dec. 20.-J.C.J.L. Alcides.

AMSTERDAM.

Oct. 31.-B.F. Jason.  
Nov. 2.-J.C.J.L. Alcides.  
15.-B.F. Alcides.  
Dec. 1.-B.F. Alcides.  
7.-B.F. Alcides.  
Jan. 4.-B.F. Alcides.  
21.-J.C.J.L. Alcides.  
23.-B.F. Alcides.

HAMBURG.

Nov. 8.-O.S.K. Alcides Maru.  
23.-J.C.J.L. Alcides.  
16.-B.F. Alcides.  
Dec. 20.-J.C.J.L. Alcides.  
Jan. 4.-B.F. Alcides.  
21.-J.C.J.L. Alcides.  
23.-B.F. Alcides.

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11 A.M.  
Sterling Exchange 3/10 1/2 T. T.  
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Hongkong Bank ... \$860 b.  
East Asia Bank ... \$117 b.  
MARINE INSURANCE.  
Canton Insurance ... \$370 n.  
North China Insurance ... \$153 n.  
Union Insurance ... \$187 n.  
Yangtze Insurance ... \$23 n.  
Far Eastern ... \$20 n.

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H. K. Steamer ... \$15 b.  
Indo-China (Freight) ... \$15 b.  
Do. (Steam) ... \$15 b.  
Shell Transport ... \$147 n.  
Star Service ... \$84 n.

REPLACEMENTS.

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Kailan Mining Adm. ... \$120 n.  
Langkat ... \$120 n.  
Shanghai Loans ... \$120 n.  
Shai Exploitation ... \$120 n.  
RUBBER.  
H. K. Wharves ... \$84 n.  
H. W. Dooms ... \$147 b.  
Shai Docks ... \$120 n.  
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Kowloon Lands ... \$120 n.  
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8.00 a.m. to 9.00 a.m. every 15 minutes.

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10.00 a.m. to 11.00 a.m. every 15 minutes.

11.00 a.m. to 12.00 noon every 15 minutes.

12.00 noon to 1.00 p.m. every 15 minutes.

1.00 p.m. to 2.00 p.m. every 15 minutes.

2.00 p.m. to 3.00 p.m. every 15 minutes.

3.00 p.m. to 4.00 p.m. every 15 minutes.

4.00 p.m. to 5.00 p.m. every 15 minutes.

5.00 p.m. to 6.00 p.m. every 15 minutes.

6.00 p.m. to 7.00 p.m. every 15 minutes.

7.00 p.m. to 8.00 p.m. every 15 minutes.

8.00 p.m. to 9.00 p.m. every 15 minutes.

9.00 p.m. to 10.00 p.m. every 15 minutes.

10.00 p.m. to 11.00 p.m. every 15 minutes.

11.00 p.m. to 12.00 midnight every 15 minutes.

12.00 midnight to 1.00 a.m. every 15 minutes.

1.00 a.m. to 2.00 a.m. every 15 minutes.

2.00 a.m. to 3.00 a.m. every 15 minutes.

3.00 a.m. to 4.00 a.m. every 15 minutes.

4.00 a.m. to 5.00 a.m. every 15 minutes.

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7.00 a.m. to 8.00 a.m. every 15 minutes.

8.00 a.m. to 9.00 a.m. every 15 minutes.

9.00 a.m. to 10.00 a.m. every 15 minutes.

10.00 a.m. to 11.00 a.m. every 15 minutes.

11.00 a.m. to 12.00 noon every 15 minutes.

12.00 noon to 1.00 p.m. every 15 minutes.

1.00 p.m. to 2.00 p.m. every 15 minutes.

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